Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



a HD941/ · L5 Copy2





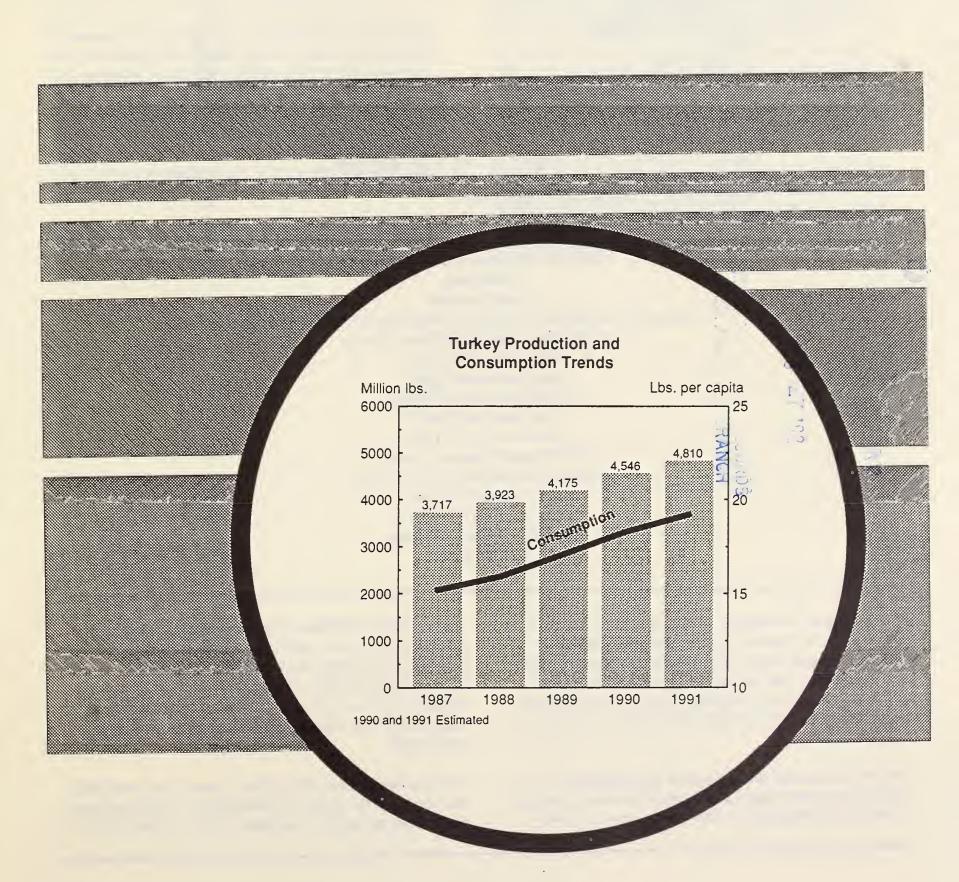
United States Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service

LPS-44 November 1990

Livestock and Poultry

Situation and Outlook Report



Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook. Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 1990, LPS-44.

Contents

]	Page
Summary									 			3
Factors Affecting Livestock and Poultry								•				5
Poultry and Eggs					•							5
Turkeys									 •		•	5
Broilers												8
Eggs									 			9
U.S. Poultry Trade												. 13
Livestock and Red Meats					•			•	 			. 16
Hogs									 	•		. 16
U.S. Pork Trade		٠										. 21
Cattle									 			. 22
U.S. Beef and Cattle Trade												. 25
Sheep and Lambs												. 32
Special Articles:												
Impact of Different Cost Assumptions on	Long	Ter	m P	roj	ecti	ons	3					
for the Broiler Industry												. 40
Market Trends Driving Broiler Consumpti	ion .											. 44
List of Tables												. 49

Principal Contributors (202) 219-0767

Coordinator

Leland Southard

Leland Southard (Factors Affecting Livestock and Poultry and Hogs)

Larry Witucki (Turkeys and Poultry Trade)

Agnes Perez (Broilers)

Lee Christensen (Eggs)

Shayle Shagam (Pork Trade)

Ron Gustafson (Cattle)

Linda Bailey (Beef Trade)

Linda Bancy (Beer Trade)

Rich Stillman (Sheep and Lambs)

Statistical Assistants (202) 219-1284

Polly Cochran (Livestock)

Maxine Davis (Poultry)

Electronic Word Processing

Gale Williams

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released November 14, 1990. The next summary of the Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook is scheduled for release in late January 1991. Summaries of Situation and Outlook reports, including tables, may be accessed electronically through the USDA CID system. For details, call (202) 447-5505.

The present forecasts will be updated, if needed, in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates scheduled for release on December 11, 1990, and January 11, 1991.

The Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook is published six times a year. Subscriptions are available from ERS/NASS, Box 1608, Rockville, MD 20849-1608, or call, toll free, 1-800-999-6779 (8:30-5:00 ET). Rates: 1 year \$17, 2 years \$33, 3 years \$48. Add 25 percent for subscriptions mailed outside the United States. Make check payable to ERS/NASS.

Time to renew? Your subscription expires in the month and year shown on the top line of address label. If your subscription is about to expire, renew today. Call 1-800-999-6779.

Summary

Turkeys Plentiful for Holiday Season

Consumers will find plentiful supplies of turkey for the holiday season. Frozen stocks on September 30 were at record levels, up 8 percent from last year. Fourth-quarter turkey production is expected to be up 5 percent. Retail prices are expected to run slightly above last year. Turkey production will increase about 6 percent in 1991, compared with 9 percent in 1990. This reflects average returns only slightly above breakeven in 1990. The current year wholesale prices of 63-64 cents will continue about the same in 1991.

Consumers will find hams less plentiful this year than last and can expect to pay higher prices. Frozen ham stocks on September 30 were 22 percent below a year ago. Fourth-quarter commercial pork production is expected down 3 percent from a year ago. Wholesale ham prices (17-20 lb.) rose to over \$1 per pound in late September but have not exhibited the typical strong seasonal upward pattern this fall. Last year, ham prices reached only \$1 per pound late in the holiday buying season.

Broiler production increased 6 percent this year. Wholesale prices will average about 7 percent below a year ago. This

price decline has been tempered by record exports and stronger red meat prices. In 1991, given continuing good returns, production is projected to increase 6 percent and prices to remain about the same as in 1990.

Table egg production and prices in 1990 are expected to be about the same as 1989. In 1991, table egg production is projected to increase about 1 percent above 1990, with New York wholesale prices averaging 71-77 cents per dozen.

Tight supplies of red meats boosted retail beef and pork prices to record levels in 1990. Because of high red meat prices relative to poultry, fewer red meats are being specialed. Slightly larger red meat supplies are expected in 1991. Per capita red meat and poultry consumption is expected to rise about 6 pounds in 1991, from the record of around 220 pounds in 1989 and 1990. Beef and pork retail prices are projected to be near the 1990 level.

Favorable producer returns will encourage continued expansion in the poultry and pork sectors. Reduced nonfed slaughter will nearly offset increased fed beef production. Choice steer prices in 1991 are expected to be slightly higher than in 1990, and barrows and gilts a little lower.

Table 1--Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices (All percent changes shown are from a year earlier.)

Item	1988	1989			1990				1991 1/	
	Annual	Annual	I	ΙΙ	III	IV 1/	Annual 1/	I	II	Annual
Production:					Million p	ounds				
Beef % change	23,424 0	22,974 -2	5,507 0	5,733 -1	5,814 -1	5,650 -2	22,704 -1	5,525 0	5,725 0	23,000 1
Pork % change	15,623	15,759 1	3,902 0	3,645 -7	3,639 -4	4,050 -3	15,236 -3	3,825 -2	3,800 4	15,750 3
Lamb & mutton % change	329 6	341 4	93 6	90 12	85 5	95 3	363 6	95 2	88 -2	363 0
Veal % change	387 -7	344 -11	79 -13	74 -13	80 -5	80 -5	313 -9	74 -6	72 -3	292 -7
Total red meat % change	39,763 3	39,418 -1	9,581 0	9,542 -3	9,618 -2	9,875 -2	38,616 -2	9,519 -1	9,685 1	39,405 2
Broilers 2/ % change	16,124 4	17,334 8	4,495 9	4,657 6	4,613 5	4,680 6	18,445 6	4,750 6	4,975 7	19 , 500 6
Turkeys 2/ % change	3,923 6	4,175 6	983 22	1,102 9	1,221 4	1,240 5	4,546 9	1,040 6	1,170 6	4,810 6
Total poultry 3/ % change	20,588	22,039 7	5,611 11	5,904 7	5,963 5	6,055 6	23,533 7	5,925 6	6,285 6	24,845 6
Total red meat and poultry % change	60,351 4	61,457 2	15,192 4	15,446 0	15,581 0	15,930 1	62,149 1	15,444 2	15,970 3	64,250 3
					Million d	lozen				
Eggs % change	5,784 -1	5,587 -3	1,390 0	1,413 1	1,412 2	1,435 1	5,650 1	1,415 2	1,430 1	5,715 1
Prices Choice steers, Omah	3				Dollars p	er cwt	· -			
1000-1100 lb.	69.54	72.52	77.20	77.52	75.48	76-78	76-77	74-80	76-82	75-81
Barrows and gilts, 7-markets	43.39	44.03	49.45	59.01	57.67	53-55	55-56	50-56	51-57	50-56
Slaughter lambs, Ch., San Angelo	68.26	67.32	59.62	59.65	52.07	53-55	56-57	54-60	57-63	54-60
					Cents per	pound				
Broilers, 12-city avg. 4/	56.3	59.0	56.5	56.6	57.2	48-50	54-55	50-56	52-58	51-57
Turkeys, Eastern region 5/	61.2	66.7	56.5	61.3	66.3	69-71	63-64	55-61	60-66	61-67
					Cents per	dozen				
Eggs New York 6/	62.1	81.9	87.8	74.6	77.8	84-86	81-82	72-78	69-75	71-77

^{1/} Projected. 2/ Federally inspected. 3/ Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. 4/ Wholesale weighted average. 5/ Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. 6/ Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers.

Factors Affecting Livestock And Poultry

Livestock and poultry producers face a continued slow growing economy and a higher rate of inflation. The economy, as measured by the real gross national product (GNP), is expected to grow about 1 percent in 1990. Most measures of economic activity are mixed. Employment declined by 68,000 jobs in October, the fourth-consecutive-monthly drop. The civilian unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, the highest monthly rate since May 1988. Industrial production in July-October was around 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

The inflation rate in recent months rose at a swifter pace than a year ago, due primarily to rising energy prices. Since the problems in the Middle East began last summer, oil prices have surged and been volatile. Foreign crude oil spot prices averaged \$35 per barrel in October, compared with below \$16 in June. The repercussions are likely to be felt into 1991 with higher prices for diesel, gasoline, and other oil-based products. The GNP deflator is expected to rise between 4.5 and 5 percent in 1990 and around 5 percent in 1991.

Interest rate behavior has been mixed, with short-term rates edging down and long-term rates increasing slightly due to future uncertainties. The lengthy debate over the Federal budget created additional financial-market concern. The final budget agreement, cutting the deficit almost \$50 billion in the next year and about \$500 billion over the next 5 years, allowed the Federal Reserve to ease interest rates slightly. Inflationary pressure from higher energy costs leaves little room for interest rates to decline significantly. The bank prime rate is expected to average about 10 percent in 1990 and 1991.

Corn production in 1990/91 is estimated at 7.94 billion bushels, up over 400 million over a year ago. Farm corn prices are expected to average \$2.20 to \$2.60 per bushel in 1990/91, compared with \$2.36 in 1989/90. Beginning stocks were 1.34 billion bushels in 1990/91, down from 1.93 billion in 1989/90. Given the smaller stocks, a drought in 1991 likely would increase corn prices sharply.

Soybean production is forecast to be 1.90 billion bushels in 1990/91, down 1 percent from a year ago. Soybean meal prices are expected to average \$160-\$185 per ton in 1990/91, compared with \$173.50 in 1989/90. Overall feed costs are projected to be about the same in 1990/91 as in 1989/90.

Poultry and Eggs

Turkeys

Strong Production Growth in 1990—But a Moderate Second Half Turkey production in 1990 is expected to increase 9 per-

Table 2--Federally inspected turkey slaughter, 1988-90

Year	Number	Average weight	Live- weight	Certified RTC
1988 I	Million 50.3	Pounds 21.0	1,054.0	n pounds 836.6
II III IV Year	60.0 65.7 61.4 237.4	20.6 20.4 21.4 20.9	1,236.3 1,343.3 1,314.2 4,947.7	981.1 1,065.6 1,040.1 3,923.4
1989 I II III IV Year	47.9 61.8 72.4 69.6 251.7	21.2 20.7 20.5 21.5 21.0	1,012.0 1,279.1 1,483.0 1,492.4 5,266.5	803.5 1,014.3 1,176.4 1,180.6 4,174.8
1990 I 1/ II 1/ III 1/	57.2 65.6 74.6	21.7 21.2 20.8	1,240.2 1,391.6 1,548.0	983.4 1,101.7 1,221.1

1/ Preliminary.

Table 3--Turkey hatchery operations 1/

	turl	Total ceys plac	Eggs in incubators first of month, changes from previous year					
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91		
		-Thousand	s		Precent			
Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug.	15,725 16,821 18,413 20,444 23,183 23,842 26,959 25,973 28,369 29,039 26,329 23,002	19,900 20,169 20,733 21,511 24,702 24,870 27,286 28,904 29,036 29,196 29,030 25,631	19,705	7 5 4 6 2 6 5 8 10 12 16 21	27 25 14 13 9 6 1 6 5 7 2	2 0		

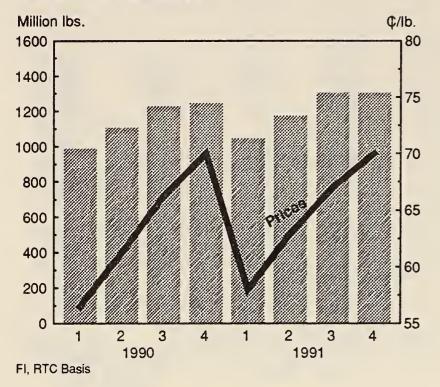
1/ Breakdown by breed not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations. 2/ Excludes exported poults.

cent. First-quarter production, 22 percent above a year earlier, was exceptionally strong. Growth slowed to a moderate 4-5 percent during the second half. Monthly, year-over-year poult placement increases have fluctuated widely since the second quarter, between a low of 1 percent and a high of 10 percent. These swings probably reflect steps to slow production growth after the low returns of the first quarter. However, following a month or two of only slight increases in placements, some producers apparently believed they had an opportunity to raise production. Then placements rose sharply again.

Continued but Slower Growth in 1991

Production in 1991 is projected to rise 5-7 percent. Prospects for positive returns this fall together with expectations for 1991 feed prices to be near current levels will encourage expansion next year. Output in first-quarter 1991, based on lower September placements but 6 percent higher placements in October, would normally be expected to increase 4-6 percent. However, first-quarter production might actually increase 5-7 percent because of a spillover of slaughter from

Figure 1
Turkey production and prices
1990 and 1991 estimates

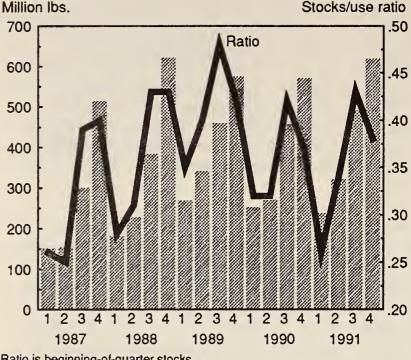


December to January, due to expected reductions in slaughter-plant schedules during the holidays

Prices Gained Steadily During 1990, but Averaged Below 1989

Wholesale turkey prices moved up steadily this year, following weakness in the early months. In the second half, prices gained strength as production grew only moderately. High red meat prices helped support these increases in the face of continued turkey production growth. Hen prices rose

Figure 2
Turkey stocks and stocks/use ratios



Ratio is beginning-of-quarter stocks divided by disappearance

sharply in October to the highest level in 2 years. Prices in November however, will likely be pressured downward by the drawdown of near-record stocks and by the winding down of Thanksgiving sales. Stronger production growth in December coupled with a normal seasonal decline, is expected to continue the pressure on fourth quarter prices. However, prices of whole turkeys are low relative to hams, and this could favor turkey consumption at Christmas this year. For the fourth quarter, Eastern region hens are expected to average 69-71 cents, about the same as last year.

Table 4--Turkey prices and price spreads

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Farm price 1/:							Cents/l	b.					
1987 1988 1989 1990	35.1 32.3 35.5 35.9	35.8 29.7 38.4 33.7	35.7 28.4 40.3 37.2	36.3 28.4 42.0 37.0	35.5 29.8 43.6 38.2	34.1 32.1 43.8 38.2	33.5 40.4 41.2 38.4	32.1 42.0 40.8 39.9	31.3 45.4 36.4 40.6	30.2 48.4 38.2 42.2	34.0 47.9 40.7	38.4 38.3 39.3	34.3 37.3 40.0
New York, hens, 8-16 lb 2/: 1987 1988 1989 1990	55.3 52.8 59.0 55.6	58.5 47.1 62.2 55.2	60.3 47.0 65.7 58.9	58.3 46.9 68.3 59.6	55.3 49.3 72.1 61.3	55.7 57.1 73.0 62.9	56.3 70.8 66.4 63.4	56.1 70.5 62.6 66.6	56.1 76.0 57.9 69.0	54.7 79.6 67.8 76.2	60.7 76.0 72.5	66.5 61.6 72.7	57.8 61.1 66.7
4 region average retail price, wholebirds: 1987 1988 1989 1990	103.6 93.1 97.4 98.9	103.2 92.9 96.8 98.3	103.0 91.0 97.6 99.4	100.4 89.4 98.3 97.1	102.8 92.9 100.1 99.8	105.1 92.9 101.3 99.8	105.8 96.0 104.6 100.8	105.1 99.5 104.1 101.4	103.3 100.6 102.0 103.3	102.6 104.0 102.2	90.0 99.2 93.2	89.3 97.1 95.0	101.2 95.7 99.4
Price spreads, retail-to-consumer: 1987 1988 1989 1990	39.8 29.8 29.8 33.7	37.4 35.0 29.9 33.7	35.4 33.4 25.7 32.1	33.4 33.0 23.2 27.7	37.3 35.1 20.7 29.8	40.1 24.6 20.7 29.7	41.1 23.7 30.2 32.1	41.8 21.0 32.3 27.8	39.0 17.3 34.2 26.7	38.3 16.5 28.9	22.0 14.7 13.4	13.6 26.7 15.4	34.9 25.9 25.4
Consumer price index 3/:							1982-84	= 100					
1987 1988 1989 1990	113.3 107.7 114.2 123.9	111.6 107.2 116.3 124.2	112.0 107.2 118.7 124.6	109.6 107.5 121.5 123.4	111.6 108.3 123.2 123.6	111.8 109.3 124.1 122.7	112.1 109.8 126.0 123.9	111.6 112.4 124.6 123.1	109.4 114.2 124.4 124.7	109.2 115.5 123.2	103.5 113.1 119.2	103.9 113.3 121.1	110.0 110.5 121.4

1/ Liveweight. 2/ Wholesale, ready-to-cook. 3/ Other poultry CPI.

Prices for the year, given large supply increases, will average about 64 cents or lower than the 66.7 cents of 1989. As usual, prices in November and December will also depend on the degree of specialing by retailers. Whole turkeys are typically used as loss leaders during the Thanksgiving season.

Retail Prices About the Same as Last Year

Whole bird retail prices have been very stable, averaging \$1.00 a pound through September, almost identical to last year. Prices are expected to drop seasonally in the fourth quarter, but will probably average slightly above the 97 cents of 1989. For the year, retail prices are estimated to average just under \$1.00 a pound. Prices during 1991 are expected to be about the same

Little Change Expected in 1991 Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices in 1991 are expected to average nearly the same as this year, with very slight increases early in the year. Expected continued high prices for red meats will help support turkey prices. Anticipated increases in consumer purchases of processed turkey meats should provide basic support in the market. Eastern region hens are expected to average 62-68 cents per pound compared with an estimated 64 cents this year.

Consumption Gains To Continue

Per capita consumption in 1991 is expected to increase to 19.3 pounds up 1 pound from this year. Consumption for 1990 at 4.6 billion pounds, will be up 8 percent. In the first half, consumption jumped 12 percent, facilitated by relatively low prices and the first industry-wide promotion campaign. Fourth-quarter growth is estimated at 5 percent, with per capita consumption at about 6.4 pounds or 35 percent of the annual total of 18.3 pounds. The share of consumption in the fourth quarter has held steady since 1988. Near-record stocks of 617 million pounds on October 1 will facilitate increased holiday season consumption this year.

Net Returns Near Breakeven Expected

Estimated net returns moved above breakeven in the third quarter this year, assisted by feed prices, the lowest since 1987. October returns at 9.5 cents per pound were the highest in 2 years and fourth-quarter returns are expected to average a favorable 5-7 cents. For 1990 overall, however, returns are estimated to average at or near breakeven, but still better than those of 1987-1989. Prior to the third quarter upturn of this year, four consecutive quarters of negative or only breakeven returns had been experienced. While only 33-40 percent of utilization is estimated to be whole turkey, these net return calculations using whole bird wholesale prices give an indication of the magnitude and direction of changes in returns. For 1991, estimated net returns are expected to change little from this year. Feed prices are expected to average about the same as this year and turkey

prices are also expected to be about the same or just slightly above this year.

Production Leaders Grew in 1990

The USDA preliminary estimate of turkeys raised during 1990, 281 million birds, is 8 percent above 1989. Of the three leading States, North Carolina and California realized above-average increases and Minnesota increased just below the average. Their combined share of 49 percent of birds raised in 1990 is up from 48 percent in 1989 and 43 percent in 1980. Arkansas, another leading State, also had a large increase this year, but increases in Missouri and Virginia, other leading producers, were smaller.

The number of farmers growing turkeys in 1987 has not changed much since 1978, but according to the 1987 Census of Agriculture, production is more concentrated among the largest producers, who have increased in number since 1978. Out of around 7,300 growers in 1987, 638 sold 100,000 or more turkeys and accounted for 58 percent of total sales, up from 46 percent in 1978. North Carolina had 138 of these large producers, representing 52 percent of its sales in 1987. Minnesota had 119 large producers with 83 percent of sales, and California had 90 large growers raising 90 percent of its sales in 1987. In North Carolina, however, growers with sales of 30,000 or more but less than 100,000 birds, also

Table 5-	-Turkeys:	Number	raised,	, total o	of all b	reeds
States	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
			1,000 B	irds		
Ark. Calif. Colo. Conn. Del.	16,000 20,500 2/ 35 11 2,631	16,500 21,900 2/ 40 3/	18,000 25,500 2/ 30 3/	18,000 26,500 2/ 30 3/	30,200	30
Ga. Ill. Ind. Iowa Kans.	6,941 6,300 275	2,426 347 9,370 7,000 150	2,432 698 13,000 8,500 231	2,400 1,700 13,200 7,800 227	1,900 3,280 13,200 7,600 324	2,100 4,610 13,200 8,200 225
Md. Mass. Mich. Minn. Mo. Nebr.	129 156 2,300 30,400 12,500 918	125 145 2,700 34,200 13,500 1,437	133 140 3,000 40,500 15,500 1,942	135 150 3,000 38,500 16,500 1,770	100 150 4,200 43,100 17,300 1,670	4,400 45,500 18,000 1,940
N.H. N.J. N.Y. N.C. N. Dak. Ohio Okla.	28 88 314 31,850 900 2,800 2/	26 100 343 39,100 1,000 3,100 2/	26 115 448 48,350 1,240 3,400	343	26 100 400 52,200 1,280 4,100	20 100 400 57,700 1,350 4,700
Oreg. Pa. S.C. S. Dak. Tex.	1,300 7,100 2,850 1,723	1,510 7,800 3,900 1,968	1,830 8,000 3,950 2,376 2/	1,800 7,900 5,570 2,370 2/	2,100 8,400 5,360 2,220	2,200
Utah Va. W. Va. Wisc. Oth.	3,082 13,066 2,400 6,150 12,400	3,390 14,307 2,220 6,128 12,500	3,731 16,200 2,400 5,450	3,900 16,300 2,300 2/	3,590 16,600 2,870 2/	3,800 17,000 3,850 2/
U.S.	185,427	207,232	240,438	242,421	261,600	281,300

^{1/ 1989} revised. 1990 preliminary based on turkeys placed September 1, 1989 through August 31, 1990. Excludes young turkeys lost. 2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 3/ Maryland and Delaware combined.

Table 6--Federally inspected young chicken slaughter, 1988-90

Year	Number	Average weight	Live weight	Certified RTC
1000-	Million	Pou nd s	Millio	on pounds
1988: I II III IV Year	1,267 1,303 1,317 1,272 5,159	4.35 4.30 4.20 4.36 4.30	5,511 5,611 5,530 5,555 22,208	3,996 4,079 4,035 4,015 16,124
1989: I II III IV Year	1,310 1,394 1,412 1,383 5,499	4.35 4.33 4.29 4.41 4.34	5,698 6,032 6,052 6,101 23,882	4,129 4,389 4,395 4,420 17,334
1990: I 1/ II 1/ III 1/	1,412 1,470 1,479	4.39 4.36 4.29	6,201 6,416 6,346	4,495 4,657 4,613
1/ Prelimi	nary.			

increased substantially in number, and their sales accounted for an estimated 46 percent of statewide sales.

Broilers

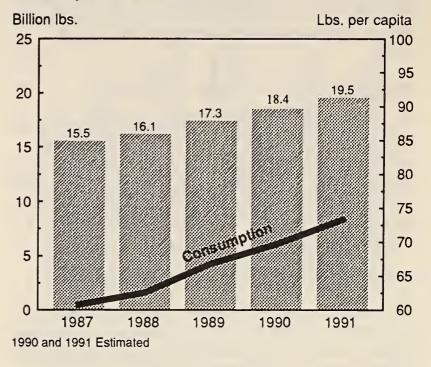
Production Up Over 6 Percent in 1990

Broiler production for 1990 is forecast to reach 18.4 billion pounds, increasing over 6 percent, as producers responded to continued positive net returns. Substantial growth occurred during the first quarter of 1990, when production increased 9 percent from a year ago. Production increases slowed beginning in second-quarter 1990 as a result of lower net returns to producers during the last half of 1989. The August-September broiler chick hatch indicates a 6-percent increase in fourth-quarter production, below the 10-percent increase of a year earlier.

Slower Growth Expected Next Year

Relatively lower net returns and lower broiler prices in 1990 are expected to influence broiler producers to slow expansion to a 5 to 6-percent increase in 1991. The broiler hatchery supply flock for April 1991, estimated by adding the broiler-type pullet placements to the hatchery supply 7-14

Figure 3
Broiler production and
Consumption trends



months earlier, is expected to be up 6 percent from a year ago, compared with 9 percent in April 1990. This is an indication of producer intentions to slow expansion next year.

Large Supplies Pressure Broiler Prices

Broiler prices in 1990 continue to be pressured by heavy production. Fourth-quarter broiler prices are expected to average about the same or slightly lower than a year ago. Larger supplies are becoming available when consumer interests typically focus on turkeys and hams for the approaching holidays. Wholesale broiler prices for the fourth quarter will likely average 48-50 cents per pound, receiving some support from high red meat prices and high broiler exports. For 1990, the 12-city price for broilers is expected to average 54-55 cents per pound, below the 59 cents in 1989.

Fourth-quarter retail prices for whole broilers are estimated to average 5 percent below a year ago, at around 82-88 cents

Table 7--Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks, 1988-91

				Pu	llet chicks	placed in b	proiler hatche	ery supply fl	ocks
Month	Broile	er-type chick	ks	Mon	thly placem	ents	Cumulative placements 1/		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1 9 89	1990	1989	1990	1991
					Thousands				
January February March April May June July August September October November December	468, 333 432, 813 483, 353 464, 386 487, 027 473, 782 473, 394 479, 734 455, 183 456, 819 438, 543 489, 033	482,802 443,923 503,506 494,911 524,170 510,554 513,035 510,272 485,067 484,375 469,641 522,093	516,289 472,853 543,088 535,827 553,689 540,923 541,028 540,814 508,575	3,593 4,186 4,616 4,019 4,274 3,735 4,199 4,073 4,290 3,793 4,294	3,982 4,173 4,662 4,385 4,535 4,528 4,205 4,807 4,587 4,707 4,008 4,422	4,587 4,340 4,924 4,592 5,089 5,134 4,438 4,604 4,890	32,512 32,484 32,566 33,046 33,150 32,327 32,602 32,310 32,539 33,466 33,652 34,114	34,352 34,764 35,277 35,882 36,416 35,762 35,799 35,851 35,663 36,382 36,167 36,669	37,096 37,526 37,708 38,011

^{1/ 7-14} months earlier.

Table 8--Broilers: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly 1/

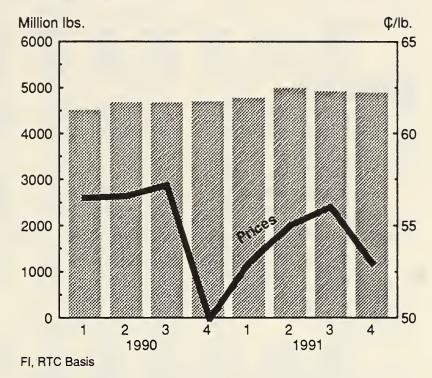
Table	8Broile	Eggs set		Chic	ks placed	
Date	1989	1990		1989	1990	Change
Jan. 6 13	Thous	129,684 131,418	Percent 4.2 8.9	Thous	ands 105,543 104,388	Percent 9.0 5.4
20 27 Feb.	123,496 126,112	130,653 130,967	5.8 3.9	99,381 99,072	104,199 104,358	4.9 5.3
3 10 17 24	126,744 126,765 127,243 128,075	130,429 130,971 134,086 135,441	2.9 3.3 5.4 5.8	96,080 97,707 99,782 101,249	105,663 105,123 105,027 105,387	10.0 7.6 5.3 4.1
Mar. 3 10 17 24	127,826 128,265 128,374 127,718	136,247 136,950 137,032 136,015	6.6 6.8 6.7 6.5	100,717 100,747 102,375 102,930	105,774 107,839 109,535 110,082	5.0 7.0 7.0 7.0
Apr. 1 7 14 21 28	130,024 131,186 131,033 131,451 130,914	138,522 139,539 139,943 140,070 133,708	6.5 6.4 6.8 6.6 2.1	102,307 101,915 102,991 103,774 105,073	111,603 110,871 109,804 111,131 112,775	9.1 8.8 6.6 7.1 7.3
May 5 12 19 26	130,983 131,375 132,893 132,360	136,094 138,198 138,526 140,238	3.9 5.2 4.2 5.9	105,878 105,571 105,434 106,010	111,629 112,866 107,519 110,604	5.4 6.9 2.0 4.3
June 2 9 16 23	134,048 133,498 133,040 133,091	139,080 139,023 139,681 136,813	3.8 3.1 5.0 2.8	105,914 106,408 105,951 107,465	111,510 111,556 112,361 111,667	5.3 4.8 6.1 3.9
July 7 14 21 28	124,691 128,854 129,364 129,599 129,853	127,627 136,961 136,115 135,684 135,282	2.4 6.3 5.2 4.7 4.2	106,809 106,778 106,879 100,202 103,609	111,632 112,122 110,096 101,601 109,193	4.5 5.0 3.0 1.4 5.4
Aug. 4 11 18 25	128,195 129,368 129,466 129,235	135,001 134,668 136,772 135,725	5.3 4.1 5.6 5.0	103,461 103,274 103,864 102,726	108,566 108,951 107,884 108,360	4.9 5.5 3.9 5.5
Sep. 1 8 15 22 29	126,637 123,091 115,815 121,498 127,662	130,903 126,894 120,587 126,528 131,405	4.1	103,222 104,214 104,346 101,491 97,575	107,878 109,307 108,575 104,194 99,561	4.5 4.9 4.1 2.7 2.0
0ct. 6 13 20 27	127,639 122,515 117,414 118,293	128,984 127,868 116,487 120,720	1.1 4.4 -0.8 2.1	91,853 96,765 101,737 102,406	95,737 100,448 106,259 104,587	4.2 3.8 4.4 2.1
Nov. 3 10	127,373 132,137		2.6	98,248 93,491	93,456	0.0
1/ Miss.	15 States , N.C., Pa	: Ala., A a., S.C.,	rk., Cali Tenn., T	f., Del., ex., Va.,	Fla., Ga. and W. Va	, Md.,

per pound. Retail prices for 1990 are expected to average in the high 80's, down from 93 cents in 1989.

Broiler Prices Unchanged in 1991

Wholesale prices for broilers in 1991 are estimated to average near 1990 levels, reflecting the slower anticipated growth for next year. Some support will probably come from continued high red meat prices. Retail prices for whole

Figure 4
Broiler production and prices
1990 and 1991 estimates



broilers are expected to average about the same as in 1990. Per capita broiler consumption is estimated to increase around 5 percent, from almost 70 pounds in 1990 to slightly over 73 in 1991.

1990 Net Returns Are Lower

Net returns to broiler producers are expected to remain positive for 1990, but probably will average slightly below a year ago. Lower soybean meal prices in 1990 has offset year-over-year increases in corn prices thus far, and most likely for the rest of the year. Average feed costs per pound of broiler will decline 2-3 cents in 1990, limiting any significant drop in average net returns this year, even with relatively lower broiler prices in 1990. Fourth-quarter net returns are forecast to average about the same as last year, around 2-3 cents per pound. Average net returns for 1990 are estimated around 8-9 cents per pound, slightly below 9.7 cents in 1989.

Positive Net Returns Expected in 1991

Net returns to broiler producers are expected to continue positive in 1991. The average corn and soybean meal prices in 1991 are estimated to be about the same as in 1990. With feed cost and broiler prices near the 1990 levels, average net returns to producers are expected to approximate 1990's 8-9 cents per pound.

Eggs

Small Production Increase Expected for 1990

Egg production increases for 1990 have been lower than earlier anticipated. Total egg production will likely be up just

Table 9--Young chicken prices and price spreads

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
	Cents/lb.												
Farm price 1/: 1987 1988 1989 1990	31.0 26.8 34.6 30.7	30.0 25.9 34.7 33.5	29.0 27.4 38.6 36.4	29.2 28.3 39.1 33.2	29.9 33.7 44.6 35.2	27.6 37.4 42.2 34.1	27.6 41.5 38.7 36.9	31.7 42.3 35.7 33.2	27.8 39.1 36.1 35.2	25.1 35.7 30.2 29.0	26.3 34.8 29.4	24.5 35.4 28.6	28.3 34.0 36.0
Wholesale RTC 12-city avg. 2, 1987 1988 1989 1990	/: 51.8 43.9 58.0 51.7	49.8 44.9 58.0 57.4	48.5 48.4 62.1 60.4	48.6 48.7 63.5 55.3	50.5 56.6 70.4 57.9	45.5 61.5 67.4 56.4	47.0 66.5 62.0 59.5	52.6 68.9 57.3 54.9	46.4 62.8 59.9 57.4	43.2 57.7 51.7 48.8	44.6 57.1 49.2	39.8 58.8 48.4	47.4 56.3 59.0
U.S. avg. retail price: 1987 1988 1989 1990	82.1 74.0 90.5 88.2	83.2 74.5 89.9 89.6	80.4 75.3 91.3 92.8	79.2 76.0 93.2 89.7	78.2 79.6 96.1 90.2	77.1 86.8 98.2 92.8	75.5 93.7 96.4 91.7	78.5 96.1 95.4 91.2	79.3 97.5 94.2 90.7	79.1 93.2 91.0	75.6 89.2 87.9	73.6 88.5 88.3	78.5 85.4 92.7
Price spreads retail-to-cons 1987 1988 1989 1990	24.3 23.7 27.3 30.5	26.8 24.4 28.6 27.0	25.2 21.6 24.9 29.0	25.3 20.5 29.4 29.4	21.2 16.5 20.2 26.5	18.7 18.0 25.1 30.5	21.2 22.8 27.7 24.9	20.2 21.9 30.9 30.4	33.1 29.9 29.4 27.9	30.2 28.8 33.1	25.2 26.7 32.0	26.1 24.1 33.6	24.8 23.2 28.5
Retail pr. inde	x			1982-84 = 100									
wh. chickens: 1987 1988 1989 1990	119.5 107.9 133.7 131.5	118.7 109.5 133.2 133.6	115.2 110.3 135.6 138.4	113.1 111.6 138.0 134.9	112.9 117.4 142.9 134.8	111.6 125.9 144.7 138.2	109.9 137.4 141.7 137.6	113.9 140.1 140.8 136.7	114.6 142.0 139.1 136.3	113.0 136.0 134.9	109.2 131.7 130.4	107.7 131.0 130.4	113.3 125.1 137.1

^{1/} Liveweight. 2/ 12-city composite weighted average.

Table 10Poultry and eggs costs and returns 1/										
	Produ	ction	Wholesa	ale	Net					
Year		Total	Total costs 2/	Price 3/	returns					
4000		Market eggs (cents/doz)								
1989: I II	32.8	51.0 50.4	71.5	82.8 76.1	11.3					
III IV	32.8 32.2 31.0 28.3 31.2	49.2	70.9 69.7 67.0	85.2 96.1	5.2 15.5 28.6					
Year	31.2	47.0 49.4	69.9	85.1	15.2					
1990: I	27.6	45.9	66.3 68.3	90.8	24.4					
111	29.6 30.0	47.8 48.2	68.3 68.7	76.8 79.3	8.6 10.6					
IV Year			nasila.							
1989:		Broilers (cents/lb)								
I II	19.1 18.6	27.1 26.6 26.2 24.8 26.2	50.6 49.9	59.5 67.3	8.9 17.4					
111	18.2 16.8	26.2 24.8	49.9 49.4 47.5	59.6 49.8 59.0	17.4 10.2 2.3 9.7					
Year	18.2	26.2	49.4	59.0	9.7					
1990: I II	15.7 15.8 16.8	23.7 23.8	46.0 46.1	56.5 56.6	10.5 10.5 9.7					
III IV	16.8	24.8	47.4	57.2	9.7					
Year			Turkeys							
1989:			(cents/l	·						
I I	27.9 27.5	41.6 41.2 40.1	68.3 67.8	61.6 71.3	-6.7 3.5					
IV	26.4 25.4 26.7	40.1 39.1 40.4	66.4 65.2 66.8	64.5 66.0 66.0	-1.9 0.8 -0.8					
Year 1990: I		36.8	62.3	55.6	-6.7					
II III	23.1 22.5 24.2	36.2 37.9	61.5 63.6	61.6	0.0 3.1					
IV Year										

^{1/} Estimated costs and prices are weighted by monthly production. 2/ Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value. 3/ Wholesale prices used are the 12-metro egg price, 12-city weighted average broiler price, and a weighted average of 8-16 lb young hens and 14-22 lb toms in Central, Western and Eastern Regions.

Table 11--Layers on farms and eggs produced, 1988-89 1/

Quar- ters	Number of layer		E per	ggs layer	Eggs produced		
	1989	1990 2/	1989	1990 2/	1989	1990 2/	
	- Mil	lion -	- Num	ber -	Millio	n dozen	
I II III IV Annual	272 268 266 268 269	271 271 267	61.5 63.4 62.8 62.0 249.7	61.3 63.7 63.5	1,394.4 1,417.1 1,393.2 1,383.8 5,588.5	1,385.2 1,437.6 1,412.2	

^{1/} Marketing year beginning December 1. 2/ Preliminary.

over 1 percent for both the year and for the fourth quarter. Most of the increases are in hatching eggs used in the broiler industry. Table-egg production is expected to increase fractionally for the year, and fourth-quarter production is also expected to increase less than one percent. Producers have kept the average table-egg flock size generally below yearearlier levels throughout the year, in spite of the favorable returns, which typically encourages flock expansion. The table-egg-type flock on October 1, at 228.4 million layers, was up almost 1 percent over September, but down fractionally from year-earlier levels. Egg-type chicks hatched, while up 6 percent for January-September, fell in August and September to levels about even with a year earlier, indicating no plans for major flock expansion in 1991.

Egg Prices Strong, but Below Year Ago

Wholesale prices for large eggs moved above year-earlier levels in late September but have plateaued and are expected to remain below year-earlier levels for the remainder of the year. Fourth-quarter prices for wholesale grade A, large

		F	orce molt l	Lightatun	o hone eleur	htorod				
Month	Bei	Being molted			Molt completed			Light-type hens slaughtered under Federal inspection		
	1988 2/	1989 2/	1990 3/	1988 2/	1989 2/	1990 3/	1 9 8 8	1989	1990	
			Per	cent				Thousands-		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	3.8 53.8 53.9 7.6 4.3 4.3 3.5	4.1 4.3 3.9 5.3 5.6 4.9 4.5 4.5 4.6 2.7	3.0 5.5 4.1 1.9 4.8 4.3 3.8 4.0 3.7	20.8 20.3 20.5 19.3 18.6 19.9 21.2 22.4 22.4 22.3 22.6 24.1	23.9 21.5 21.7 21.5 21.4 21.7 21.7 22.7 23.0 22.9 23.5 23.9	21.5 20.9 21.7 22.0 19.9 20.0 20.7 20.6 20.9 21.0	13,574 14,647 15,312 15,034 14,107 13,157 8,601 10,555 9,119 10,136 11,092 13,444	12,219 11,819 13,645 10,528 11,868 10,316 10,194 10,871 10,777 10,459 9,255 11,307	11,500 9,740 11,586 13,622 13,159 11,805 10,786 11,487 8,989	

^{1/} Revisions include data from late reports or other corrections developed by the Food Safety and Inspection Service. 2/ Percent of hens and pullets of laying age in 15 selected States. 3/ Percent of hens and pullets of laying age in 20 selected States.

Table 13--Egg-type chick hatchery operations

Manah		Hatch		Eggs i	n incuba	tors 1/
Month	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
•••••		Thousands-			ercent-	
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	29, 274 28, 433 35, 615 34, 749 35, 984 33, 049 24, 876 27, 838 30, 918 31, 007 29, 425 27, 181	26,655 27,365 32,577 36,133 38,513 34,708 29,814 32,817 32,850 33,298 29,662 29,284	32,048 32,248 36,407 37,207 37,706 34,499 31,696 33,039 32,724	-4 -24 -17 -16 -17 -6 -24 -23 -5 -11 1	-20 2 -15 4 3 -2 16 17 4 7 -4	28 23 26 6 3 -4 -1 0 5

^{1/} First of the month, percent change from previous year.

eggs in New York are expected to average around 85 cents per dozen, reflecting seasonal strength associated with holiday baking and cooking.

The supply of cartoned eggs is being impacted, at least momentarily, by restrictions placed on some large midwest flocks because of eggs infected with Salmonella enteritidis. One consequence has been the diversion, since early October, of eggs produced by a 2.3 million bird complex from the shell-egg market to the breaker egg market or to storage. Potentially, additional flocks may be restricted, pending the results of an investigation by the USDA Salmonella Enteritidis Task Force. Some of the eggs that had been earlier restricted and placed in cold storage have recently been cleared for sale in the table-egg market. These eggs come from flocks free of Salmonella enteritidis but that were located within the same complex as infected flocks, and thus initially restricted. If there is a large movement from storage to the table-egg market of such eggs, fourth quarter egg prices may be pushed lower.

Positive Net Returns Expected To Continue

Thus far, average net returns have been positive for all of 1990, although second-half returns are below the very high

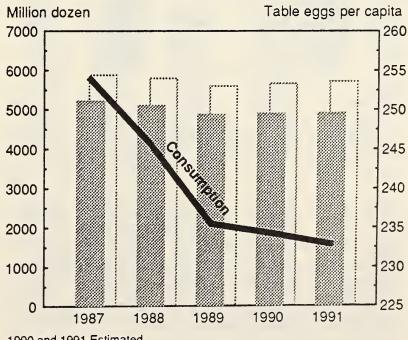
levels of a year earlier. Returns are expected to remain positive for the rest of the year and average around 15 cents per dozen, about the same as in 1989.

Egg producers can expect positive net returns in 1991 for the third consecutive year. However, returns will be lower, reflecting expected lower egg prices, and feed costs about the same as in 1990.

Small Production Increase in 1991

Total egg production for 1991 is estimated to be around 1 percent greater than in 1990. Table egg producers continue to expand slowly in response to the favorable net returns experienced in 1989 and 1990. Hatching egg production will increase in support of the expected expansion in the broiler industry. The table-egg-laying flock size in 1991 is

Figure 5
Total eggs and table eggs
Production and consumption, 1987-1991



Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Sam union A.							Cents/d	loz.					
Farm price 1/: 1987 1988 1989 1990 New York (cartoned)	51.7 39.1 55.8 78.8	50.1 36.9 53.8 63.1	46.0 40.0 73.3 73.1	45.8 35.8 58.0 64.2	39.5 33.0 54.1 51.2	40.3 36.3 55.5 54.2	40.8 49.5 56.7 46.6	40.5 50.1 64.5 58.2	49.7 56.0 64.2 61.6	40.9 50.6 64.2 66.5	45.4 51.7 73.1	38.7 53.2 77.6	44.1 44.4 62.6
Grade A, large 2/: 1987 1988 1989 1990	67.1 55.9 72.0 92.4	65.2 52.7 71.1 79.6	62.0 56.4 92.2 91.5	62.4 52.1 76.6 82.4	55.6 50.9 73.7 67.9	58.7 56.8 75.2 73.6	59.1 73.6 76.5 70.9	63.2 69.5 84.2 80.3	68.3 75.6 83.8 82.2	60.2 66.0 84.8 86.5	60.5 65.3 93.4	56.9 70.4 99.6	61.6 62.1 82.0
4-Region average, Grade A, large retail price 1987 1988 1989	86.2 76.0 94.1 122.3	82.3 71.8 89.0 104.1	80.0 74.0 103.1 111.1	78.6 71.9 99.7 109.2	76.3 67.8 95.6 94.0	71.1 70.5 93.7 93.0	76.3 80.3 96.1 89.9	73.0 90.9 98.3 95.4	83.7 87.4 103.8 94.6	77.8 89.6 102.3	80.5 83.9 108.0	73.1 83.3 113.7	78.3 79.0 99.8
Price spreads retail-to-consumer: 1987 1988 1989 1990	17.4 19.0 18.2 26.7	14.5 18.2 18.6 22.1	16.5 14.9 10.2 16.8	15.3 20.0 23.1 24.3	20.8 16.5 21.2 24.0	12.7 13.0 17.2 17.2	16.4 7.0 18.3 16.9	15.7 20.5 12.1 14.5	13.6 11.2 16.7 12.9	18.4 22.0 16.0	18.4 16.0 12.3	15.4 10.1 12.7	16.3 15.7 16.4
Consumer price index:							1982-84	= 100					
Consumer price index: 1987 1988 1989 1990	100.8 90.1 112.0 143.9	97.8 85.5 106.1 124.7	93.9 87.9 122.9 131.6	91.1 85.0 117.6 130.3	88.5 81.8 112.6 115.0	84.1 83.6 110.6 112.2	87.8 95.1 112.8 109.1	85.8 104.2 115.2 119.6	103.1	91.4 105.5 122.9	93.9 101.2 129.4	85.5 99.6 134.9	91.5 93.6 118.5

^{1/} Market (table) eggs including eggs sold retail by the producer; data not available prior to 1982. 2/ Price to volume buyers.

expected to increase only slightly from 1990, as reflected in the increases in egg-type chicks hatched and increases in the cumulative egg-type hatch 7-18 months earlier. Culling rates and molting decisions will also impact flock size.

Table 15--Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under Federal inspection

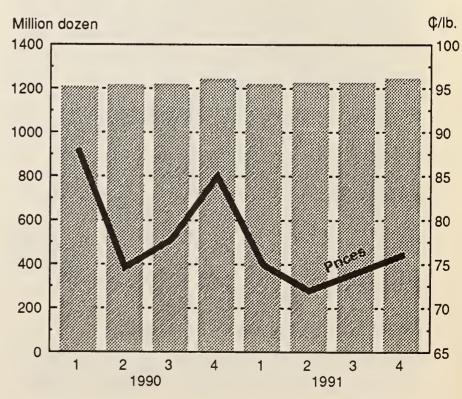
	Shell	Egg prod	ucts produ	ced 1/
Period	eggs broken	Liquid	Frozen	Dried
1989:	Thouand dozen	The	ousand pou	nd
January February March April May June July August September October November December Total	79,780 69,829 69,998 76,547 91,081 89,658 81,260 86,929 76,896 82,369 76,864 67,770 948,981	28,584 26,991 31,581 29,355 32,678 31,996 28,762 34,053 33,170 37,743 36,989 31,205 383,107	29, 255 25, 612 25, 136 29, 153 34, 600 33, 306 30, 521 34, 325 29, 094 31, 738 28, 864 27, 091 358, 695	10,208 9,392 7,764 8,865 10,091 10,067 9,192 8,620 7,715 8,368 7,753 104,385
January February March April May June July August September	81,158 75,303 84,119 80,647 95,078 92,228 94,525 96,450 83,822	37,182 33,657 39,976 35,311 41,162 37,716 37,339 40,629 37,138	30,282 29,998 33,951 30,582 36,587 32,672 36,391 34,151 31,546	8,204 7,834 8,718 8,440 11,073 10,067 19,760 9,925 7,536

^{1/} Includes ingredients added. 2/ Liquid egg products produced for immediate consumption.

Prices To Be Lower, Small Decline in Per Capita Consumption

Wholesale prices in 1991 are expected to average 71-77 cents per dozen, below the expected 1990 average of around 81 cents. Average retail prices are expected in the mid-80's, down sharply from 99 cents per dozen in 1990. Per capita consumption will be down only slightly in 1991, to around

Figure 6
Table egg production and prices
1990 and 1991 estimates



233 eggs. This is down about one egg from 1990 levels and 2 eggs from the 235 per capita consumption in 1989. These decreases are far less dramatic than those experienced in 1988 and 1989. Egg product usage, which is up around 9 percent for the year, plays an important role in total egg consumption.

U.S. Poultry Trade

Broiler Exports Another Record in 1990

U.S. broiler exports will increase about 35 percent in 1990, to a record 1 billion pounds. This will be equal to about 6 percent of U.S. production, about matching the 6 percent high of 1981. This year's sharp growth is almost entirely due to large sales of over 300 million pounds of leg parts to the USSR, which has become the leading market. Sales to Japan, about 220 million pounds, will be about the same as in 1989. Sales continue to increase to Hong Kong and most other countries in the Pacific, but are expected to decline to Singapore. In neighboring-country markets, exports are expected to be up to Canada but down slightly to Mexico, which is experiencing increased production over supplies. Exports are down to Jamaica but have increased to other Car-

Table 16--U.S. broiler exports to major importers,

	January	/ - August
Country or area	1989	1990
	100	00 lb.
U.S.S.R. Japan Hong Kong Mexico Canada Singapore Romania Jamaica Spain Saudi Arabia Netherlands Antilles St. Lucia Other Grand Total	0 150,249 92,701 63,663 46,525 41,691 0 38,298 6,072 2,369 7,210 5,174 63,762 517,714	193,779 142,206 117,544 55,242 52,796 32,353 26,466 17,063 10,998 10,011 8,059 6,688 82,061 755,266

Table 17--U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers

	January	- August	
Country or area	1989	1990	
	100	0 lb.	
Canada Netherlands Antilles St. Lucia Antigua Mexico Japan St. Christ-Nevis Hong Kong Bahamas St. Vincent Singapore Other	1,738 2,531 2,000 767 3,146 114 587 24 112 114 31 3,415	5,915 3,134 1,757 1,319 813 591 536 460 437 348 342 2,796	
Grand Total	14,579	18,448	

Figure 7
U.S. broiler exports
Increasing in volume

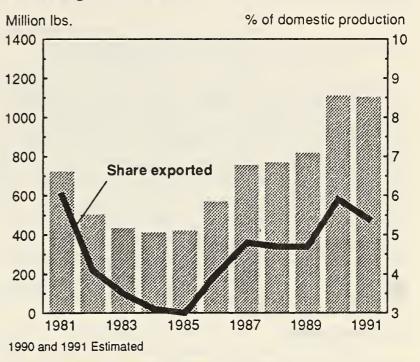
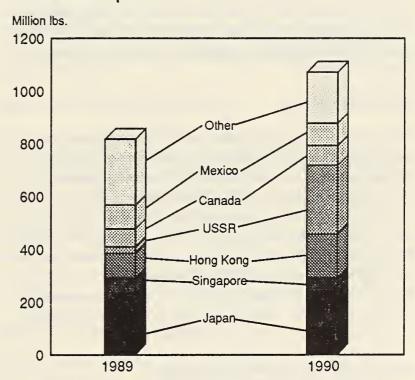


Figure 8
U.S. broiler exports



1990 estimated

ibbean countries. Exports are higher to the Middle East, assisted by the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) and also to the Canary Islands.

Parts Dominate Exports

The major factors in the export upswing are relatively large and reliable U.S. supplies at attractive prices, particularly for dark meat parts, together with the USSR efforts to increase meat supplies for consumers. Broiler parts at over 95 percent of the total, continue to dominate exports but the whole bird share is up slightly this year. Whole bird exports are up

sharply to Japan, Canada and the Middle East. Whole bird exports to Jamaica have fallen sharply, as local production has recovered from the hurricane damage incurred in late 1988.

Total Value of Broiler Exports To Exceed \$500 Million

The value of exports in 1990 is estimated to exceed \$500 million compared with about \$400 million in 1989. Japan will continue to be the highest valued market at \$120-125 million followed by the USSR at \$100 to \$105 million, Hong Kong at \$75 million and Canada at \$65 million. The average unit value of broiler exports is running at 47 cents per pound and below last year mainly because of low-priced sales to the USSR. Whole birds are also lower at 53 cents. Average values to Japan at 56 cents are also slightly below last year as they are to Hong Kong and Mexico. Average unit values to Canada, usually a high-valued market, they are higher at 80 cents per pound.

The USSR Market

All U.S. exports to the USSR have been leg quarters. However, future exports will likely include whole birds and other chicken products. Chicken meat production in the USSR increased only slightly in 1990 and its imports of broilers from all countries rose about 10 percent to about 485 million pounds. The United States surpassed Hungary as the major supplier this year.

EEP Sales Turn Up

While 1990 Export sales under the EEP rose about 40 percent through October 31 to some 25 million pounds, they remain low relative to the high of 208 million pounds during 1987. A recent sale of 13.2 million pounds of whole broilers to Jordan accounts for about one-half of current-year sales. New invitations for offers from U.S. exporters to sell whole broilers totalled 22.2 million pounds through October and included Jordan and Singapore. The average export bonus this year through October was \$600 per metric ton or about 27 cents per pound. The average bonus since the beginning of the poultry EEP in 1986 is 29.3 cents.

Export Outlook for 1991 Is Promising

Broiler exports for 1991 are expected to be about the same as 1990, around 1 billion pounds. This forecast assumes continued large purchases by the USSR, just as in 1990. The USSR's continued need for large chicken meat imports is certain despite plans to increase domestic production. But imports could nevertheless drop in 1991, particularly, if payment problems arise. The very limited hard currency reserves have to be allocated among many pressing needs and poultry might not always get a share.

Exports to Japan could increase in 1991 as a lower dollar relative to the yen and continued competitive U.S. prices will move U.S. exports in this highly contested market. The

Hong Kong market is expected to hold steady. Exports to Mexico are highly dependent on ever-changing trade policies of the Mexican Government, although it is more committed to freer imports. U.S. parts exports are competitive but the Mexican industry is asking its Government to extend the import permit requirements until October 1991.

Exports to Canada are expected to continue growing. The bilateral trade agreement calls for an increase in the global import quota, based on Canada's domestic production. The agreed upon gradual reduction in tariffs also tends to increase trade. Singapore is likely to continue as a very stable market. Potential exists for increases to the Middle East, depending in part on the EEP but also on other suppliers' actions. Brazil, for example is expected to reduce poultry exports in 1991 apparently to supply increasing domestic demands for meat at reasonable prices.

Turkey Exports Rise in 1990

Exports in 1990 are expected to increase 10-12 percent to about 45 million pounds and value will be 15 percent higher, at about \$28 million. Ample supplies at generally moderate prices have encouraged exports. Turkey parts make up about 80 percent of the exports, slightly less than a year ago. Parts are lower priced, averaging 56 cents per pound through August, compared with whole birds at 71 cents. Mexico continues as the leading buyer, taking about 25 percent of both total and whole bird exports. Parts, however, make up 80 percent of the exports to Mexico and average about 50 cents per pound. Production of turkey dropped in Mexico due to poor returns.

Growth in the Pacific Market

The sharpest export growth was in the Pacific area, which increased 50 percent. This area, led by Hong Kong and South Korea, is taking nearly 40 percent of the total. Turkey consumption is very small in these countries and just beginning to increase, while production remains negligible. Strong economic growth in most Pacific rim countries makes them attractive markets with high potential. The large restaurant sector in Hong Kong is usually the front runner in the adoption of new foreign foods. South Korea continues to ban most chicken imports, but turkey imports have been liberalized. Taiwan liberalized the imports of U.S. turkey parts in September, no longer requiring the Council of Agriculture's approval to import. However, import permits from the Board of Foreign Trade continue to be required. U.S. further processed turkey products are gaining in popularity in Taiwan.

Further processed turkey sales to Germany are also up sharply from last year's low level, but sales to Canada have dropped as domestic production increased about 7 percent in 1990 compared with a less than 1 percent gain in 1989.

Table 18--U.S. egg exports to major importers 1/

January - August

	dandary - August			
Country or area	1989	1990		
	Thousan	d dozen		
Canada Japan Hong Kong Mexico Jamaica Iraq Brazil United Kingdom Haiti Surinam Other	9,878 24,221 4,439 4,009 2,730 2,508 590 794 1,162 523 7,484	15,651 12,837 8,586 3,364 2,585 1,354 1,191 763 673 585 5,949		

58.338

53,538

Grand Total

Table 19--U.S. turkey exports to major importers

	Ja	nuary - August
Country or area	1989	1990
		1000 lb.
Mexico Hong Kong Germany South Korea USSR Japan Western Samoa Canada South Africa Marshall Islands Micronesia Other	6,980 2,012 296 211 0 889 1,898 4,012 651 583 966 8,264	7,100 3,571 2,255 2,218 1,567 1,531 1,416 1,380 857 836 511 5,911
Grand Total	26,762	29,153

Nearly all exports to Canada are high-valued parts which have risen to over \$1.50 a pound.

In 1991, U.S. exports are projected to continue steady at 45-50 million pounds. Gains are possible as U.S. prices are expected to remain about the same. The Pacific rim markets will likely continue to have the best potential for increased U.S. turkey sales.

Egg Exports Down but Value Up

Egg exports will be down 5 percent to about 87 million dozen in 1990, primarily because of reduced egg product exports to Japan, the major market. Egg products will account for 40 percent of total exports on a shell equivalent basis. Shell egg exports (53 percent hatching, 47 percent other), making up 60 percent of the total, are running 25 percent ahead of last year. This, together with the higher average export value of egg products, will raise the total value of U.S. egg exports to about \$95 million, about 10 percent above last year.

The EC replaced the United States as the leading supplier to Japan because of relatively high U.S. egg prices combined with EC subsidies on egg product exports. Total egg product

imports by Japan have continued to increase slowly since 1989. U.S. egg product exports to Canada and Mexico are above last year but remain small.

Canadian and Hong Kong Exports Strong

Total egg exports are up sharply to Canada, which may replace Japan as the largest market in 1990. Slightly over one-half of the eggs to Canada are for hatching. Canadian total egg production is down for 2 consecutive years and eggs are generally higher-priced than in the U.S. Exports are also higher to Hong Kong, assisted by the EEP for table eggs. Production is very low and imports are large in Hong Kong. Exports to Mexico are expected to be about the same as last year and may be exceeded by Hong Kong. Exports to Iraq will be lower this year and have been banned since the August invasion of Kuwait.

EEP Sales Increase in 1990

Sales of table eggs under EEP through the third quarter of this year totaled 6.7 million dozen compared with 2.9 million for all of 1989. All the 1990 sales were to Hong Kong except for 0.7 million dozen to the United Arab Emirates. New invitations for bids at 8 million dozen this year were all to Hong Kong and double those of last year. The average export bonus paid was about 28 cents a dozen compared to a 29-cent average from the beginning of the program in 1986 through this year.

Egg Exports To Increase in 1991

U.S. egg exports are expected to be more competitive in 1991 as production increases and domestic prices ease from the relatively high levels of the past two years. Exports have already turned up in recent months, including egg products to Japan. The lower dollar relative to the yen and some other currencies will be a factor. Sales to Canada will continue strong, and EEP sales will again be a factor in the level of egg exports. Imports by Hong Kong are expected to continue increasing in 1991, as its consumption rises.

Egg Imports Declined in 1990

Imports fell in 1990 to about 12 million dozen equivalent, compared with the unusually high 25 million dozen last year. Most eggs imported are shell eggs other than for hatching. The largest suppliers of shell egg this year are Germany and Finland, while Canada supplies 80 percent of the imported hatching eggs. Important reasons for the decline in imports are the sharp increase in prices of eggs from Finland and Germany and lower U.S. prices in the second half. Imports are expected to decline again in 1991 as U.S. prices ease.

^{1/} Shell, and shell equivalent of egg products.

Livestock and Red Meats

Hogs

Hog producers are cautiously planning to expand production, despite about a year of favorable returns. Earlier this year, producers were concerned about dry weather and then a late corn crop, both of which resulted in higher feed costs. The sharp drop in hog prices in late summer further clouded the long-term profit picture. Producers during June-August had 3 percent fewer sows farrow than a year ago, although as of June 1, producers indicated intent to have nearly the same number of sows farrow as a year ago. Hog prices dropped

Table 20--Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, United States

United States					
Inventory	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989
		1,000 hea	ad	Per cha	cent nge
March 1 inventory Breeding Market Under 60 lb 60-119 lb 120-179 lb 180 + lb	52,560 7,155 45,405 17,749 10,822 9,143 7,691	52,965 7,076 45,889 17,624 10,995 9,498 7,772	51,180 6,816 44,364 16,902 10,610 9,214 7,638	1 -1 -1 -1 2 4	-3 -4 -3 -4 -4 -3 -2
June 1 inventory Breeding Market Under 60 lb 60-119 lb 120-179 lb 180 + lb	56,185 7,530 48,655 20,888 11,985 8,780 7,002	55,880 7,330 48,550 20,682 12,085 8,780 7,003	54,120 7,140 46,980 19,916 11,763 8,535 6,766	-1 -3 0 -1 1 0	-3 -3
Sept. 1 inventory Breeding Market Under 60 lb 60-119 lb 120-179 lb 180 + lb	58,060 7,189 50,871 19,560 12,620 10,525 8,166	57,595 6,867 50,728 19,233 12,570 10,615 8,310	56,300 6,857 49,443 19,048 12,316 10,207 7,872	-1 -4 0 -2 0 1 2	-2 0 -3 -1 -2 -4 -5
Dec. 1 inventory Breeding Market under 60 lb 60-119 lb 120-179 lb 180 + lb	55,469 7,054 48,415 18,011 12,394 10,025 7,984	53,852 6,868 46,983 17,195 12,185 9,680 7,923		-3 -3 -5 -2 -3	
Sows farrowing Dec. 1/-Feb. March-May Dec. 1/-May June-August SeptNov. June-Nov.	2,723 3,307 6,030 3,072 2,964 6,036	2,710 3,304 6,014 2,786 5,777	2,571 3,137 5,708 2,910 2,854 5,764	0 0 0 -3 2/ -6 2/ -4	-5 -5 -5 -3 2
Pig crop Dec. 1/-Feb. March-May Dec. 1/-May June-August SeptNov. June-Nov.	21,061 25,822 46,883 23,414 22,586 46,000	21,068 25,964 47,032 23,303 21,549 44,852	20,129 24,936 45,065 22,939	0 1 0 0 -5 -2	-4 -4 -4 -2
Pigs per litter		Number	•		
Pigs per litter Dec. 1/-Feb. March-May Dec. 1/-May June-Aug. SeptNov. June-Nov.	7.73 7.81 7.77 7.62 7.62 7.62	7.77 7.86 7.82 7.79 7.73 7.76	7.83 7.95 7.90 7.88	1 1 1 2 2 2	1 1 1 1

^{1/} December preceding year. 2/ Intentions

nearly \$10 per cwt in August but rebounded counterseasonally in late September. Prices remained relatively high in October before dropping again late in the month. Corn prices declined as concern about the late corn crop lessened, and higher hog prices in September-October improved prospects for future hog production.

Favorable producer returns are expected through most of 1991. The breeding herd and farrowing sows are expected to show year-over-year increases through most of 1991. However, if drought concerns raise the possibility of reduced corn production in 1991, given the relatively small carryout, the likely higher corn prices would curtail expansion plans.

Table 21--Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, 10 States

Inventory	1988	1989	1990	1989 1988	1990 1989
		1,000 hea	nd	Per cha	cent nge
March 1 inventory Breeding Market Under 60 lb 60-119 lb 120-179 lb 180 + lb	41,470 5,555 35,915 13,930 8,580 7,420 5,985	41,655 5,440 36,215 13,865 8,678 7,550 6,122	40,190 5,250 34,940 13,284 8,335 7,338 5,983	0 -2 1 0 1 2	-4 -3 -4 -4 -3 -2
June 1 inventory Breeding Market Under 60 lb 60-119 lb 120-179 lb 180 + lb	44,065 5,630 38,435 16,428 9,510 6,995 5,502	44,020 5,565 38,455 16,310 9,595 6,990 5,560	42,800 5,440 37,360 15,755 9,345 6,835 5,425	0 -1 0 -1 1 0	-3 -2 -3 -3 -3 -2
Sept. 1 inventory Breeding Market Under 60 lb 60-119 lb 120-179 lb 180 + lb	45,000 5,460 39,540 15,095 9,885 8,270 6,290	45,200 5,335 39,865 15,085 9,885 8,465 6,430	44,410 5,340 39,070 14,975 9,660 8,260 6,175	0 -2 1 0 0 2	-2 0 -2 -1 -2 -2
Dec. 1 inventory Breeding Market under 60 lb 60-119 lb 120-179 lb 180 + lb	43,210 5,335 37,875 13,955 9,747 7,898 6,275	42,200 5,280 36,920 13,445 9,602 7,609 6,264		-2 -1 -3 -4 -1 -4 0	
Sows farrowing Dec. 1/-Feb. March-May Dec. 1/-May June-August SeptNov. June-Nov.	2,123 2,588 4,711 2,358 2,301 4,659	2,109 2,580 4,689 2,324 2,190 4,514	2,013 2,458 4,471 2,266 2,252 4,518	-1 0 0 -1 2/ -5 2/ -3	-5 -5 -5 -2 3 0
Pig crop Dec. 1/-Feb. March-May Dec. 1/-May June-August SeptNov. June-Nov.	16,496 20,252 36,748 18,000 17,520 35,520	16,441 20,309 36,750 18,167 16,890 35,057	15,748 19,576 35,324 17,922	0 0 0 1 -4 -1	-4 -4 -4 -1
Pigs per litter Dec. 1/-Feb. March-May Dec. 1/-May June-Aug. SeptNov. June-Nov.	7.77 7.83 7.80 7.63 7.61 7.62	7.80 7.87 7.84 7.82 7.71 7.77	7.82 7.96 7.90 7.91	0 1 0 2 1 2	0 1 1 1

^{1/} December preceding year. 2/ Intentions

Table 22--Sow slaughter balance sheet, United States

Item	1988	1989	1990
	1	,000 head	
December 1 breeding 1/	7,080	7,054	6,868
December-February Comm. sow slaughter Gilts added	884 959	957 979	933 881
March 1 breeding	7,155	7,076	6,816
March-May Comm. sow slaughter Gilts added	868 1,243	975 1,229	893 1,217
June 1 breeding	7,530	7,330	7,140
June-August Comm. sow slaughter Gilts added	1,173 832	1,193 730	1,053 770
September 1 breeding	7,189	6,867	6,857
September-November Comm. sow slaughter Gilts added	1,104 969	1,105 1,106	

Uncertainty Brings Cautious Response

Reflecting producers' caution, the number of hogs kept for breeding totaled 6.9 million-on September 1, about the same as a year ago. However, signs of expansion are present. As of September 1, producers planned to have 2 percent more sows farrow during September-February than a year earlier. However, the pig crop is expected to be up 3 percent due to an increase in pigs per litter. The litter size continued to increase, and the June-August number reached a record high. The number of pigs per litter is expected to continue to increase as producers adopt better management practices to increase productivity and lower costs.

The potential for further litter size increases exists. For example, during 1986-88, pigs per litter averaged 7.73 in the United States, and 8.56 in Denmark.

The cautious approach to expanding production is influenced by several factors. As mentioned previously, during the spring and early summer, uncertainty existed about the condition of the 1990 corn crop. The historically small carryover, combined with a possible reduced corn crop, created the potential for sharply higher corn prices. Another contributing factor is probably the unwillingness of producers to make substantial capital outlays now as they did in the late 1970's and early 1980's. Despite the favorable returns, producers are taking a conservative approach to expansion in order to remain financially stable. This suggests that producers' response to changes in returns will be less pronounced in the future.

Pork Production To Rise in 1991

September 1, 1990, market hog inventories were down 3 percent from a year ago. Most of these hogs were from the March-May and June-August pig crops, which were down 4 and 3 percent, respectively. Combining hogs kept for breeding and market, the inventory of all hogs and pigs was down 2 percent from a year earlier.

Table 23--Summer pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Pig crop June-Aug.	Commercial slaughter, Jan-Mar. 1/	: Slaughter as : percentage of : pig crop
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988	25,142 23,260 21,269 20,273 18,022 21,656 22,239 22,937 26,915 24,417 23,548 21,383 23,361 22,346 22,010 21,280 22,904 23,414 23,414 23,414 23,939	24,256 22,261 20,225 20,150 18,760 17,432 19,770 19,404 20,040 24,236 23,678 21,714 20,212 21,807 20,871 20,871 20,379 19,940 21,360 21,876 21,876	Percent 96.5 95.7 92.6 95.0 92.5 96.7 91.3 87.3 87.4 90.0 97.0 97.0 92.2 94.5 93.3 93.4 92.6 93.3 93.4 93.9

1/ January-March of the following year.

Source: Economic Research Service.

Table 24--Fall pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Pig crop SeptNov.	Commercial slaughter, AprJune 1/	:	Slaughter as percentage of pig crop
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1985 1986 1987 1988	24,446 22,746 21,213 20,789 18,679 17,634 20,562 20,963 23,094 25,326 25,015 22,700 22,231 22,424 21,837 21,480 20,846 22,023 22,586 21,549	23,609 21,389 19,478 21,014 17,808 16,821 18,743 19,042 21,740 25,039 22,594 20,712 21,666 21,124 21,343 20,316 18,911 20,877 21,944 20,257		Percent 96.6 94.0 91.8 101.1 95.3 95.4 91.2 90.8 94.1 98.9 90.3 91.2 97.5 94.7 94.8 97.7 94.8 97.2 94.0

1/ April-June of the following year.

Source: Economic Research Service.

If producers carry out their farrowing intentions, commercial pork production in 1991 is projected to rise about 3 percent above 1990. Production at 15.75 billion pounds would be about the same as in 1989. Production in 1990 is projected at 15.2 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 1989.

The June-August pig crop and farrowing intentions indicate that first-quarter- 1990 commercial slaughter will be down from a year ago, while the remaining quarters are projected to show year-over-year increases. The June-August 1990 pig crop was 2 percent lower than a year earlier and will sup-

^{1/} December previous year.

Table 25--Winter pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Pig crop DecFeb.	: Commercial : slaughter, : July-Sept.	: Slaughter as : percentage of : pig crop
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1984 1985 1986 1987	19,771 20,959 19,252 19,050 18,509 15,287 17,572 18,532 18,807 21,887 23,685 21,045 18,759 20,877 18,757 19,101 18,567 19,484 21,061 21,061 21,068 20,129	20,619 22,308 19,441 16,875 19,705 15,307 17,982 18,293 18,554 22,083 22,158 21,277 18,940 21,374 19,495 20,556 18,573 19,396 21,378 21,378 21,378 21,378 21,378	Percent 104.3 106.4 101.0 88.6 106.5 100.1 102.3 98.7 98.7 100.9 93.6 101.1 101.0 102.4 103.9 107.6 100.0 99.5 101.5 102.4 101.1

Source: Economic Research Service.

Table 26--Spring pig crop and hog slaughter

Year	Pig crop MarMay	: Commercial : slaughter, : OctDec.	: Slaughter as : percentage of : pig crop
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	32,355 30,959 28,271 27,075 26,283 20,243 24,605 24,428 23,674 28,664 28,663 26,560 22,816 26,560 22,816 26,560 22,816 26,560 22,816 26,560 21,878 23,445 23,445 21,878 24,012 25,822	25,271 24,264 21,617 20,217 20,893 16,813 21,549 20,497 20,316 25,237 24,641 24,026 20,825 24,334 22,742 21,721 20,330 22,834 24,180	Percent 78.1 78.4 76.5 74.7 79.5 83.1 87.6 83.9 85.8 88.0 86.1 90.5 91.3 91.7 96.2 92.6 92.9 95.1
1989 1990	25,964 24,936	23,307	89.8

Source: Economic Research Service.

ply most of the first-quarter 1991 slaughter. Thus, commercial slaughter in the first quarter is projected to be 2 percent below 1990 also.

Second-quarter 1991 slaughter will largely be drawn from the September-November pig crop. The crop is expected to be up 3 percent based on September 1 farrowing intentions and an increase in pigs per litter. However, commercial slaughter in the second quarter is projected to rise 5 percent above a year ago. This is because the percentage of the September-November pig crop slaughtered is expected to be higher in 1991 than 1990, based on previous-years percentages. Third-quarter 1991 slaughter, drawn from the December-February pig crop, is projected to be up nearly 4 percent

Table 27--Federally inspected hog slaughter

Week ended 1/	1987	1988	1989	1990
lan.		Thou	sands	
Jan. 6 13 20 27	1,683 1,659 1,527 1,500	1,726 1,766 1,605 1,543	1,419 1,719 1,679 1,647	1,337 1,763 1,674 1,684
Feb. 3 10 17 24	1,455 1,502 1,395 1,533	1,535 1,545 1,542 1,595	1,631 1,656 1,678 1,665	1,647 1,656 1,677 1,624
Mar. 3 10 17 24 31	1,556 1,578 1,574 1,504 1,529	1,610 1,674 1,639 1,631 1,599	1,621 1,716 1,703 1,601 1,648	1,713 1,605 1,707 1,631 1,591
Apr. 7 14 21 28	1,553 1,468 1,393 1,453	1,573 1,655 1,660 1,695	1,761 1,780 1,813 1,764	1,661 1,642 1,594 1,594
May 5 12 19 26	1,475 1,440 1,448 1,232	1,654 1,634 1,577 1,533	1,732 1,654 1,632 1,618	1,579 1,586 1,528 1,523
June 2 9 16 23 30	1,385 1,372 1,341 1,356 1,193	1,323 1,489 1,513 1,503 1,537	1,343 1,589 1,589 1,533 1,500	1,236 1,460 1,452 1,472 1,402
July 7 14 21 28	1,360 1,345 1,354 1,334	1,330 1,537 1,542 1,456	1,244 1,557 1,518 1,501	1,191 1,461 1,430 1,361
Aug. 4 11 18 25 Sept.	1,372 1,445 1,404 1,475	1,528 1,571 1,513 1,563	1,543 1,612 1,615 1,610	1,463 1,471 1,607 1,607
1 8 15 22 29	1,548 1,363 1,671 1,621 1,658	1,607 1,517 1,807 1,868 1,803	1,713 1,545 1,888 1,853 1,785	1,641 1,641 1,747 1,722 1,676
0ct. 6 13 20 27	1,640 1,720 1,664 1,763	1,830 1,838 1,845 1,895	1,810 1,810 1,797 1,739	1,695 1,628 1,665 1,624
Nov. 3 10 17 24	1,792 1,778 1,772 1,463	1,908 1,827 1,920 1,562	1,812 1,791 1,901 1,564	
Dec. 1 8 15 22 29	1,845 1,879 1,729 1,150 1,458	1,956 1,887 1,800 1,668 1,420	1,908 1,832 1,716 1,521 1,443	
1/ Correspond				10: 1988.

1/ Corresponding dates to 1990: 1987, Jan. 10; 1988, Jan. 9; 1989, Jan. 7.

over 1990. The December-February pig crop is expected to be up about 3 percent, based on farrowing intentions and increased litter size.

The continued favorable returns are expected to encourage producers to have more gilts bred in the fall and winter. Thus, the March-May 1991 pig crop is expected to be 5 percent above 1990. If so, then the spring pig crop would support a fourth-quarter 1991 commercial slaughter increase of 7 percent from this year's relatively low level. Fourth-quarter-1990 commercial slaughter, as a percentage of the spring pig crop, is projected to be historically low.

Table 28--Commercial hog slaughter 1/ and production

Year	Barrows & gilts	Sows	Boars	Total	Dress- ed wt.	Comm'l- prod.
1986	1	,000 hd			lb.	Mil lb.
I II III IV Year	19,272 19,224 17,365 19,223 75,084	920 896 999 927 3,742	187 196 210 179 772	20,379 20,316 18,573 20,330 79,598	175 176 174 178 176	3,570 3,568 3,237 3,623 13,998
1987 I II III IV Year	19,008 17,877 18,201 21,776 76,862	762 846 1,009 888 3,505	170 188 186 170 714	19,940 18,911 19,396 22,834 81,081	178 176 174 178 177	3,540 3,327 3,384 4,061 14,312
1988 I II III IV Year	20,281 19,736 19,968 22,932 82,916	890 941 1,182 1,054 4,068	189 200 228 194 811	21,360 20,877 21,378 24,180 87,795	177 179 177 179 178	3,790 3,727 3,775 4,331 15,623
1989 I II III IV Year	20,738 20,687 20,175 22,048 83,648	943 1,038 1,178 1,069 4,228	195 219 209 187 810	21,876 21,944 21,562 23,304 88,686	178 179 176 178 178	3,887 3,928 3,789 4,155 15,759
1990 I II III	20,786 19,096 19,109	886 940 1,030	207 221 211	21,879 20,257 20,350	178 180 179	3,902 3,645 3,639

^{1/} Classes estimated.

Hog Prices To Show Small Decline

Barrows and gilts at the 7-markets are expected to average in the mid-\$50's per cwt in 1990, \$10-11 higher than the yearearlier level. Prices are expected to be less volatile in 1991 and average in the low- to mid-\$50's per cwt. Large supplies of pork, competing meats, and the weak economy are expected to pressure market prices in 1991. Through the first three-quarters of the year, barrow and gilt prices are expected to average in the low- to mid-\$50's. In the fourth-quarter, prices in the high \$40's per cwt are possible, but are expected to average around \$50 per cwt.

For most of 1990, reduced supplies of pork have kept whole-sale prices relatively high. The prices also were high relative to broilers. The reduced supplies and high prices discouraged retail pork features. As a result, retail pork prices reached record levels this summer. Then prices moderated, possibly reflecting some consumer resistance. This wholesale price moderation, especially for loins, is expected to encourage retailers to feature pork in late 1990 and early 1991. As a result, retail pork prices are retreating from the records reached, but are expected to average above 1990 in first-quarter 1991.

Consumers will find hams less plentiful this fall and can expect to pay higher prices. Frozen ham stocks on September 30, were 22 percent below a year ago. Fourth-quarter commercial pork production is expected to be down 3 percent from a year ago. Wholesale ham prices (17-20 lb.) rose to over \$1 per pound in late September but have not exhibited the typical strong seasonal upward pattern this fall. Last year, ham prices reached only \$1 per pound late in the holiday buying season.

Table 29--Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share

			Gross			ead			
Year	Retail price 1/	Wholesale value 2/	farm value 3/	By-product allowance 4/	Net farm value 5/	Total	Wholesale- retail	Farm- wholesale	Farmers' share 6/
				Cents per	pound				Percent
1985 1986 1987 1988 I II III IV 1989 I III III IV	162.0 178.4 188.4 183.4 183.9 184.8 185.9 179.0 182.9 180.0 178.6 183.9 188.9	101.1 110.9 113.0 101.0 104.3 105.1 99.5 95.3 99.2 92.9 94.6 100.8 108.4	76.2 87.3 87.9 73.8 76.4 78.0 75.0 66.2 75.0 69.4 71.5 78.2 80.8	4.8 4.2 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.4 4.8 4.8 4.7	71.4 82.4 82.7 69.4 71.8 73.4 70.4 62.2 70.4 65.1 67.1 73.4 76.1	90.6 96.0 105.7 114.0 112.1 111.4 115.5 116.8 112.9 111.5 110.5	60.9 67.5 75.4 82.4 79.6 79.7 86.4 83.7 83.7 87.1 84.0 83.1	29.7 28.5 30.3 31.6 32.5 31.7 29.1 33.1 28.8 27.8 27.5 27.4	44 44 44 38 39 48 33 38 40 40
1990 Jan. Feb. Mar. I Apr. May June II July Aug. Sept. III Oct.	195.1 196.5 197.0 196.2 200.9 206.2 218.1 208.4 222.2 224.9 220.8 222.6 223.2	104.8 105.6 110.9 107.1 114.8 127.2 125.5 122.5 120.7 120.7 122.8 124.4	81.5 83.4 88.5 91.6 105.7 103.1 100.2 105.4 96.2 93.4 98.3	45555555555555555555555555555555555555	76.6 78.4 83.3 79.4 86.1 99.5 96.9 94.2 90.4 88.0 92.5 91.2	118.5 118.1 113.7 116.8 114.8 106.7 121.2 114.2 114.2 134.5 132.8 130.1 132.0	90.3 90.9 86.1 89.1 86.1 79.0 92.5 85.9 94.9 104.4 100.1 99.8 98.8	28.2 27.2 27.6 27.7 28.7 27.7 28.7 28.3 28.1 30.1 32.7 30.3 33.2	39 42 40 43 48 445 40 40 42 41

^{1/} Estimated weighted-average of BLS prices of retail cuts from pork carcass. 2/ Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used. 3/ Market values to producer for 1.7 lb of live animal, equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. 4/ Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible by-products. 5/ Gross farm value minus by-product allowance. 6/ Percent net farm value is of retail price.

Table 30--Farrow-to-finish hog production costs and returns, 1,600 head annual sales, North Central Region 1/

	1989					1990				
Item	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
0.1 0.4				Do	ollars pe	er cwt				
Cash receipts: 2/ Market hogs (94.25 lb) Cull sows (5.75 lb) Total Cash expenses:	46.41 2.22 48.63	45.28 2.39 47.67	46.00 2.41 48.41	48.81 2.63 51.44	51.19 2.81 54.00	58.61 3.05 61.66	58.03 2.93 60.96	58.76 2.73 61.49	53.50 2.76 56.26	50.77 2.55 53.32
Feed Corn (345.6 lb) Soybean meal (70.6 lb) Mixing concentrates (14.3 lb) Total feed	14.49 10.80 2.99 28.28	14.40 10.80 2.99 28.19	14.02 9.33 3.05 26.40	14.27 9.33 3.05 26.65	14.29 9.33 3.05 26.67	14.18 8.76 2.97 25.91	13.89 8.76 2.95 25.60	14.20 8.76 2.95 25.91	14.78 8.25 2.95 25.98	15.36 8.25 2.96 26.57
Other Veterinary and medicine 3/ Fuel, lube, and electricity Machinery and building repairs Hired labor 4/ Miscellaneous Total variable expenses General farm overhead Taxes and insurance Interest Total fixed expenses Total cash expenses 5/	0.78 1.54 2.52 1.48 0.69 35.29 1.90 0.70 3.97 6.57 41.86	0.78 1.54 2.55 1.53 0.69 35.28 1.86 0.70 3.90 6.46 41.74	0.80 1.58 2.55 1.53 0.70 33.56 1.92 0.72 3.85 6.49 40.05	0.80 1.58 2.55 1.53 0.70 33.81 2.04 0.72 4.09 6.85 40.66	0.80 1.58 2.45 1.36 0.70 33.56 2.14 0.72 4.30 7.16 40.72	0.77 1.59 2.45 1.36 0.65 32.73 2.28 0.69 4.91 7.88 40.61	0.77 1.48 2.45 1.36 0.65 32.31 2.24 0.68 4.85 7.77 40.08	0.77 1.47 2.45 1.36 0.64 32.60 2.25 0.68 4.89 7.82 40.42	0.77 1.46 2.45 1.36 0.64 32.66 2.06 0.65 4.48 7.19 39.85	0.77 1.50 2.46 1.40 0.65 33.35 1.96 0.68 4.24 6.88 40.23
Receipts less cash expenses Capital replacement Receipts less cash expenses and replacement	6.77 6.06 0.71	5.93 6.03 -0.10	8.36 6.10 2.26	10.78 6.11 4.67	13.28 6.15 7.13	21.05 5.90 15.15	20.88 5.89 14.99	21.07 5.92 15.15	16.41 5.94 10.47	13.09 6.01 7.08
and representation										7.00

1/The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of the individual hog operator and are an average of a group of operations. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. 2/ Based on 94.25 lb of barrows and gilts liveweight and 5.75 lb of sows per cwt sold. 3/ Includes costs of feed medication, that is usually included as part of the feed cost. 4/ Based on .204 hours per cwt of liveweight hog marketed. 5/ Does not include a charge for family or operator labor (.732 hours)

Table 31--Corn Belt hog feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased during 1989-90 Marketed during 1989-90	No∨. Mar.	Dec. Apr.	Jan. May	Feb. June	Mar. July	Apr. Aug.	May Sept.	June Oct.	July Nov.	Aug. Dec.	Sept. Jan.	Oct. Feb.
Expenses: (\$/head) 40-50 lb feeder pig Corn (11 bu)	38.33 24.42	36.21 24.64	44.58 24.42	54.41 24.75	63.19 25.85	64.97 27.83	56.80 29.04	47.32 29.59	46.35 28.88	45.85 27.28	45.91 25.14	52.33 23.10
Protein supplement (130 lb) Total feed	20.93 45.35	20.93 45.57	19.83 44.25	19.83 44.58	19.83 45.68	18.98 46.81	18.98 48.02	18.98 48.57	19.50 48.38	19.50 46.78	19.50 44.64	19.50 42.60
Labor & management (1.3 hr) Vet medicine 2/ Interest on purchase	12.74 2.90	12.74 2.90	13.48 2.95	13.48 2.95	13.48 2.95	12.74 2.98	12.74 2.98	12.74 2.98	12.61 2.99	12.61 3.05	12.61 3.05	12.61 3.05
(4 mo)	1.55	1.47	1.79	2.18	2.53	2.57	2.25	1.87	1.84	1.82	1.82	2.07
Power, equip, fuel, shelter deprec. 2/	7.05	7.05	7.18	7.18	7.18	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.29	7.44	7.44	7.44
Death loss (4% of purchase)	1.53	1.45	1.78	2.18	2.53	2.60	2.27	1.89	1.85	1.83	1.84	2.09
Transportation (100 miles) Marketing expenses Misc. & indirect	0.48	0.48 1.14	0.48	0.48 1.14	0.48 1.14	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48 1.14	0.48
costs 2/ Total Selling price required	0.72 111.79	0.72 109.73	0.74 118.37	0.74 129.32	0.74 139.90	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.75 123.68	0.76 121.76	0.76 119.69	0.76 124.57
to cover: (\$/cwt) Feed and feeder costs (220 lb)	38.04	37.17	40.38	45.00	49.49	50.81	47.65	43.59	43.06	42.10	41.16	43.15
All costs (220 lb) Feed cost per	50.81	49.88	53.80	58.78	63.59	64.68	61.22	56.81	56.22	55.35	54.40	56.62
100-lb gain (180 lb) Barrows and gilts,	25.19	25.32	24.58	24.77	25.38	26.01	26.68	26.98	26.88	25.99	24.80	23.67
(7 mkts) Net margin	51.91 1.10	54.11 4.23	62.18 8.38	60.75 1.97	61.87 -1.72	56.05 -8.63	55.10 -6.12	57.15 0.34				
Prices:												
40-lb feeder pig (Son Missouri) \$/head Corn \$/bu 3/ Protein supp.	38.33	36.21 2.24	44.58	54.41 2.25	63.19 2.35	64.97 2.53	56.80 2.64	47.32 2.69	46.35	45.85 2.48	45.91 2.29	52.33 2.10
38-42 % \$/cwt 4/	16.10	16.10	15.25	15.25	15.25	14.60	14.60	14.60	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Labor & management \$/hr 5/ Interest rate, annual	9.80 12.15	9.80 12.15	10.37 12.02	10.37 12.02	10.37 12.02	9.80 11.88	9.80 11.88	9.80 11.88	9.70 11.88	9.70 11.88	9.70 11.88	9.70 11.87
(\$/cwt 100 miles) 6/	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Marketing Expenses (\$/cwt) 7/	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1224	1224	1246	1246	1246	1260	1260	1260	1265	1291	1291	1291

1/ Although a majority of operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow-to-finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. Costs represent only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. 2/ Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 3/ Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 4/ Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 5/ Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. 6/ Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. 7/ Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Lower wholesale prices and renewed retail interest in pork features is expected to lower retail prices in the second half of 1991. However, in first-half 1991, retail prices are expected to average above 1990. Retail pork prices rose rapidly in first-half 1990. Thus, annual average prices for 1990 and 1991 are projected to be about the same. In 1990, retail pork prices are expected to average around 15 percent over 1989's \$1.83 per pound. Farm-to-retail spreads are expected to widen in 1991, as farm prices moderate and inflationary pressures push up marketing costs.

U.S. Pork Trade

U.S. Pork Imports Catching Up With Last Year

U.S. pork imports for January-August equaled 611 million pounds, just under 4 percent below 1989. Imports from the EC are about 35 percent higher than for the first 8 months of 1989. Imports from Canada, while still 8 percent below last year, have increased from the low levels earlier this year. Imports from Eastern Europe were mixed, with imports for Hungary up 17 percent while those from Poland and Yugoslavia down 43 and 26 percent, respectively. If these trends continue, total pork imports for the year will be about 925 million pounds, 3 percent above last year.

U.S. imports have been limited by a number of factors. European producers have reacted cautiously to higher EC prices and are expanding production slowly. Although Danish producers have retained breeding animals, significantly larger pork supplies are not expected before the end of 1990 or early 1991. However, higher U.S. prices in the second and third quarters likely encouraged increased Danish shipments at the expense of the U.K. market. Imports of Danish pork in the first 8 months equaled 187 million pounds compared with 135 million pounds in 1989.

Pork imports from Canada totaled 294 million pounds in the first 8 months. High U.S prices in the second and third quarters encouraged an increasing quantity of Canadian pork to cross the border. Although, Canadian slaughter was 5 percent lower through September, slaughter in Alberta was 21 percent higher.

Total pork imports for 1991 are expected to increase only 5 percent to about 965 million pounds. Imports from Denmark should recover to historic levels; most of the increase in imports will be in frozen product, since canned product imports have remained relatively stable. Canadian shipments are not expected to show dramatic growth as third quarter farrowing intentions would point to little change in production. Imports of pork from Eastern Europe will most likely remain low in 1991. However, reports of a good potato harvest in Poland bode well for increased pork production, since potatoes represent a major hog feed component in that country. This would increase available supplies for export to the United States.

Table 32--U.S. pork trade, carcass weight 1/

Country	Annual	January - August				
or area	1989	1989	1990	Percent change		
Imports	1	Million pour	nds	Percent		
Canada Denmark Poland Hungary Other Total Exports	453.2 198.4 112.8 26.2 105.1 895.7	321.6 135.1 86.3 18.9 73.0 634.8	294.5 187.1 49.2 22.1 58.0 610.9	-8.4 38.5 -42.9 17.1 -20.6 -3.8		
Japan Canada Mexico Caribbean Other Total	147.8 13.0 60.2 15.0 26.5 262.4	88.6 8.1 41.7 8.5 14.6 161.5	86.0 13.9 21.6 8.8 27.8 158.1	-2.9 71.2 -48.2 3.3 90.5 -2.1		

1/ Data may not add due to rounding. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

Total Hog Imports Down but Feeder Pig Shipments Increase

Live hog imports from Canada were about 633,000 head during January-August, 18 percent below 1989. All the decline was in imports of slaughter hogs, which were 26 percent below last year. The number of pigs weighing less than 110 pounds (50 kilograms) imported increased by almost 34 percent to 144,000 head. Approximately 23 percent of total hog imports through August 1990 are lighter-weight hogs, up from 14 percent for the same period in 1989.

Although the U.S. Commerce Department had proposed reducing the countervailing duty on live hogs to 7.1 Canadian cents per hundredweight in May, there has been no announcement of a final ruling. The duty of Can \$2.20 per hundredweight remains in effect.

Pork Exports Fall Below 1989

U.S. pork exports to Japan fell below last year in the first 8 months of 1990 to 86 million pounds. Although the third quarter is traditionally a time of reducing buying, this low level of activity could stretch into the fourth quarter and result in lower exports for the entire year. Total exports for 1990 are expected be less than 230 million pounds, about 13 percent below 1989.

Given the low level of U.S. exports in 1990 and improved prospects for Japanese imports in 1991, the outlook for U.S. exports is brighter in 1991. Exports could regain the 1989 level of 265 million pounds, but this will depend upon increased sales to Mexico as well as Japan. The potential for increased production in Denmark could pressure U.S. exports to Japan, but could be offset by declines in Taiwanese production and exports.

Dispute Panel Rules on Canadian Pork Countervailing Duty

Following the imposition of a countervailing duty on imports of Canadian fresh, chilled, and frozen pork, Canadia appealed both the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) ruling on injury and the U.S. Commerce Department's (USDOC) calculation of the duty deposit to the Binational Dispute Settlement Panel under the terms of the U.S. Canadian Free Trade Agreement. In September, the Panel remanded the case back down to the USITC for reconsideration on the grounds that the statistics and methods used to calculate Canadian production and trade shares were incorrect. A major factor in the decision was a perceived overstatement of Canadian production growth resulting from a change in Canadian carcass conversion factors during the investigation period.

On October 23, the USITC upheld its original finding of threat of injury from imports of Canadian pork. Canada filed for a re-investigation of the findings on November 7, with U.S. responses to follow within 7 days after the Canadian briefs are filed. The Binational Panel will issue a decision by January 22, 1991, which will be based on two factors, 1) was the ruling in accordance with law, and 2) was the decision supported by the data.

If the Panel upholds the USITC decision, Canada can mount an extraordinary challenge only if gross errors in the Panel ruling can be proven. If the Panel finds that the USITC decision fails to meet the two criteria, it can remand the case, with its concerns, back to the USITC for reconsideration. The process would then repeat itself.

However, in a separate but related action, the Panel also remanded the calculation of the duty deposit back to the U.S.Commerce Department for further consideration. The Dispute Settlement Panel refused to respond to Canada's request for a ruling on the legality of the "pass-

through provision" of the Omnibus Trade Act of 1985, which permits subsidies paid to hog producers to be passed through to pork products. The Panel stated that this is an issue for GATT and stated instead that, within the context of the law, the pass-through provision was correctly applied.

The Panel remanded 6 programs (including the Tripartite Stabilization Program) for further study. The Commerce Department had declared that the tripartite program for pork was differentiable from other tripartite programs and hence countervailable as a separate program. The Canadians claimed that the tripartite agreement program itself is not limited to specific commodities and therefore is not countervailable.

The Panel requested USDOC develop a test to determine the proportion of the sector aided by programs, availability of alternative assistance, and economic condition of the sector in the absence of the program. This would form a basis for determining if a program is targeted at a specific sector.

USDOC will respond by November 27 and its findings could have important implications for the duty. The Tripartite Stabilization Program is the major component of Canadian support and hence the duty. If USDOC finds that, as a result of its tests, the subsidy actually passed through to producers is too small to warrant a duty, the issue of threat of injury could become moot. Under this scenario, even if the threat of injury is upheld, the duty deposit would be eliminated. On the other hand, if the level of subsidy is upheld or at least found to be large enough to warrant a duty, the question of injury would have to be resolved before a duty deposit can be put in place.

Cattle

Pasture and Forage Conditions Improve

Forage prospects improved in October following an exceptionally warm, dry September. Pasture and range conditions improved more than seasonally during October and were rated at 71 on November 1, up from 69 in 1989; 70 on October 1, 1990; and 59 two years ago. California remained in the extreme drought range, while North Dakota continued in the severe drought range. Conditions were in the very poor range in parts of the Southeast and West—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota, and Utah. Recent rains might improve grazing prospects for winter pasture in California and the deep South, but the more Northern dry areas will have to wait at least until spring for grazing conditions to improve.

Table 33--U.S. live hogs trade 1/

Country	Annual	January - August					
Country	1989	1989	1990	Percent change			
	1	,000 head	1	Percent			
Imports Canada (Under 110 lb) Total Exports	1073.2 169.4 1073.6	768.4 107.8 768.7	630.5 144.4 633.1	-17.9 33.9 -17.6			
Mexico Other Total	78.1 15.2 93.3	66.0 10.4 76.4	29.7 7.3 37.0	-55.0 -29.6 -51.5			

1/ Data may not add due to rounding. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

In addition to improved grazing conditions in most areas, producers enter the 1990/91 winter season in a much stronger position to withstand higher supplemental feeding

Table 34--October 1 feeder cattle supply

Item	1988	1989	1990	1990/89
	1	,000 hea	d	Percent change
Calves less than 500 lb, July 1 On farms July 1	31,000	30,900	30,800	-0.3
Slaughter July-Sept. On feed Oct. 1 1/ Total	665 535 29,800	548 385 29,967	434 590 29,776	-20.8 53.2 -0.6
Steers & heifers 500 + lb 2/ On farms July 1	21,800	21,700	22.000	1.4
Slaughter July-Sept. On feed Oct. 1 1/ Total	7,457 9,814 4,529	6,980 9,346 5,374	6,911 10,003 5,086	-1.0 7.0 -5.4
Total Supply	34,329	35,341	34,862	-1.4

1/ Estimated U.S. steers and heifers. 2/ Not including heifers for cow replacement.

requirements. The annual hay production estimate was increased again in October and is reported to be 4 percent above a year earlier. Alfalfa production was up 11 percent, while other hay production declined 3 percent. The larger total hay crop, combined with the larger carryover stocks on May 1, provides hay supplies 10 percent above last year and 17 percent over 1988/89.

Even though hay supplies are larger, hay sales are possibly down as producers apparently are building up stocks to ensure a safety margin as the cow herd rebuilds. The farm price for all hay averaged \$86 a ton in October, up slightly from September and a year earlier. Increased production resulted in the alfalfa hay price being slightly below a year ago, while the price of other hay was \$3.50 a ton higher.

Feeder Cattle Supplies Decline Slightly

Feeder cattle supplies outside feedlots on October 1 were 1 percent below a year earlier. A continued sharp drop in calf slaughter was more than offset by a 53 percent rise in calves placed on feed this summer. Uncertain grazing conditions for fall and winter, early weaning, and high fed cattle prices were the main factors behind the large placements. This still leaves October 1 total calf supplies about unchanged from the past 3 years on this date, and together with continued large feeder cattle imports from Mexico and Canada, ensures that calf supplies are adequate to support increased fed cattle marketings in 1991.

Yearling cattle supplies were down 5 percent from a year earlier as cattle on feed in the 500 pound plus categories increased 7 percent. Overall, second-half 1990 placements likely will be little changed from last year's level, although the exaggerated placement pattern of 1989 has been moderated. Prospects for an outstanding wheat pasture grazing year resulted in lower summer placements in 1989. However, high expectations evaporated quickly last fall forcing a

large movement of cattle into feedlots. A more normal placement pattern is occurring for the last half of this year.

October 1 Cattle on Feed Inventory Increases Sharply

October 1 Cattle on feed inventory in the 13 reporting States was 9.1 million head, 110 percent of last year, the third highest since 1975. The summer- quarter placements were sharply above last year and coupled with reduced marketings, resulted in a greater than usual seasonal expansion from the July inventory on feed. A greater expansion was seen for steers on feed, up 13 percent from a year ago, than for heifers up 5 percent. The lightest weight categories, under 500 pound steers and heifers, showed unusually large year-to-year increases of 33 and 59 percent, respectively. Cattle on feed over 700 pound showed a more modest 3-percent increase from last year. The expanded number of lighter weight cattle on feed will require more days on feed than last year and will be market ready at lighter weights.

Fall-quarter marketing intentions from the 13 States are estimated at 5.5 million head, up 2 percent from a year ago. Placements this fall are expected to be well below year-ago levels as last year's placements were concentrated in the fall quarter. As a result, cattle on feed on January 1, 1991 could be little changed from a year earlier.

Cattle Slaughter Down in 1990, Up in 1991

Commercial cattle slaughter in 1990 is expected to be near 33.3 million head, 2 percent below a year ago. The slaughter mix has about the same number of steers and heifers as a year earlier but fewer cows. Cumulative cow slaughter this year through September was nearly 4.3 million head, 6 percent below a year ago. A greater decline was seen for dairy cows. The reduced cow slaughter suggests that herd rebuilding is under way due to favorable cow-calf returns and milk/feed price ratios. Next year, cattle slaughter is expected to increase by 1 to 2-percent above the 1990 level with similar increases in both fed cattle and cow slaughter.

Cattle slaughter this fall is expected to be unusually small at under 8.2 million head, 3-percent below last year, with the greatest reduction in cow slaughter, off around 12-percent. The October cattle slaughter was unusually small, given the extra slaughter day, compared with a year earlier.

Increasing Carcass Weights Supports Beef Production

During most of the 1980's, the trend of heavier dressed cattle weights has partly offset slaughter reductions. This trend can be attributed to fewer cows and nonfed cattle in the slaughter mix combined with increasing fed cattle weights. Dressed weights in 1990 are forecast to average 682 pounds per head, about 5 pound heavier than a year ago and 33 pounds more than 5 years earlier. Dressed weights in 1991 are expected to show less increase than this year, unchanged

Table 35--13-States cattle on feed, placements, marketings, and other disappearance

Year	On feed 1/	Percent change 2/	Place- ments	Percent change 2/	Fed mar- ketings	Percent change 2/	Other dis- apperance	Percent change 2/
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
1985 I II III IV Year	10,653 9,688 8,740 8,067	7.5 3.7 0.1 -10.8	5,315 5,266 5,522 7,500 23,603	-3.6 -5.7 -11.8 -0.7 -5.2	5,907 5,787 5,949 5,269 22,912	3.4 3.0 4.7 -4.6 1.7	373 427 246 314 1,360	2.2 -25.3 -8.2 -24.7 -16.2
1986 I II III IV Year	9,984 9,175 8,200 8,417	-6.3 -5.3 -6.2 4.3	5,270 5,221 6,376 6,906 23,773	-0.8 -0.9 15.5 -7.9 0.7	5,763 5,821 5,926 5,456 22,966	-2.4 0.6 -0.4 3.5 0.2	316 375 233 312 1,236	-15.3 -12.2 -8.2 -24.7 -9.1
1987 I II III IV Year	9,555 9,102 8,961 9,287	-4.3 -0.8 9.3 10.3	5,670 5,936 6,650 6,818 25,074	7.6 13.7 4.3 -1.3 5.5	5,747 5,649 6,082 5,648 23,126	-0.3 -3.0 2.6 3.5 0.7	376 428 242 343 1,389	19.0 14.1 -8.2 -24.7 12.4
1988 I II III IV Year	10,114 9,695 9,306 8,851	5.9 6.5 3.9 -4.7	5,824 5,913 6,031 6,655 24,423	2.7 -0.4 -9.3 -2.4 -2.6	5,853 5,879 6,261 5,466 23,459	1.8 4.1 2.9 -3.2 1.4	390 423 225 352 1,390	3.7 -1.2 -8.2 -24.7 0.1
1989 I II III IV Year	9,688 9,918 8,680 8,276	-4.2 2.3 -6.7 -6.5	6,232 5,212 5,719 7,321 24,484	7.0 -11.9 -5.2 10.0 0.2	5,658 6,040 5,896 5,361 22,955	-3.3 2.7 -5.8 -1.9 -2.1	344 410 227 293 1,274	-11.8 -3.1 -8.2 -24.7 -8.3
1990 I II III	9,943 10,063 8,761	2.6 1.5 0.9	6,088 5,111 6,343	-2.3 -1.9 10.9	5,583 6,013 5,741	-1.3 -0.4 -2.6	385 400 261	11.9 -2.4 15.0

^{1/} Beginning of quarter. 2/ Percent change from previous year. 3/ Expected marketings.

Table 36--Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States

1988	1989	1990	1990/89
	1,000 head		Percent change
9,306	8,680	8,761	1
6,031	5,719	6,343	11
6,261	5,896	5,906	0
225	227	261	15
322 612 1,901 2,100 800	229 584 1,564 1,919 955	346 876 1,732 2,037 927	51 50 11 6 -3
134 547 1,354 1,047 NA	97 471 1,201 1,221 1,055 166	159 595 1,256 1,134 1,004 130	64 26 5 -7 -5 -22
34	35	40	14
5,466	5,361	5,495 1	/ 2
	9,306 6,031 6,261 225 322 612 1,901 2,100 800 134 547 1,354 1,047 NA NA	1,000 head 9,306 8,680 6,031 5,719 6,261 5,896 225 227 322 229 612 1,564 2,100 1,919 800 955 134 97 1,354 1,201 1,047 1,221 NA 1,055 NA 35	1,000 head 9,306

^{1/} Expected.

to up 2 pounds, as the percentage of cows in the slaughter mix stabilizes and fed cattle market weights likely to plateau.

Beef production for 1990 is forecast to be 22.7 billion pounds, 1 percent below last year with the greatest year-to-year reduction in the fall quarter. Beef production in 1991 is forecast to increase about 1 percent with the greater year-over-year expansion during the second half.

Per capita beef consumption has trended downward during the 1980's to about 67.7 pound projected for 1990, off about 2 percent from a year earlier. Next year, per capita beef consumption is expected to stabilize as domestic production about offsets population growth and minor changes likely in imports and exports relative to a year earlier. Fed beef consumption has remained fairly stable as much of the reduction has been in processing type beef from nonfed slaughter.

Veal Slaughter and Production Decline Sharply

Tight supplies and high prices for stocker and feeder cattle are seen as bidding increasing numbers of calves out of veal slaughter channels. Cumulative veal calf slaughter for the first nine months of 1990 was 1.35 million head, 17 percent below a year earlier, with veal production off 10 percent. The sharp increase in average veal carcass weight was due to the greater decline in young calf slaughter than seen for heavier weight formula fed veal calves. For all of 1990, veal production is expected to be off 9 percent from last year. Veal production is expected to decline around 7 percent in 1991.

Table 37--7-States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings

Year	0n feed	Percent change 1/	Net placements	Percent change 1/	Marketings	Percent change 1/	Other dis- appearance	Percent change 1/
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
1988 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1989	8,411 8,204 7,912 8,056 7,829 8,134 7,736 7,140 6,944 7,404 8,194 8,255	5.8 7.7 5.9 7.0 3.7 3.3 2.2 -5.4 -5.7	1,557 1,253 1,737 1,382 2,029 1,319 1,189 1,189 1,189 1,189 1,189 1,594 2,142 2,366 1,578 1,306	7.1 -6.3 6.9 -11.5 10.2 -1.9 -2.4 -13.7 -10.9 -6.4 0.4 2.8	1,764 1,545 1,593 1,609 1,724 1,717 1,785 1,790 1,682 1,576 1,517	-1.6 4.5 1.4 4.4 13.9 -0.9 3.6 3.7 -7.3 2.6 -6.0	106 126 111 139 146 68 62 66 67 84 112	-16.5 20.0 18.1 0.0 2.1 -21.8 -12.7 -2.9 -5.6 -1.2 3.7
1989 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1990 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug.	8,045 7,970 7,931 8,252 8,252 8,252 8,7795 7,235 6,763 6,631 6,958 7,911 8,331 8,378 8,526 8,319 8,483 8,181 7,867 7,003 6,990	-4.4 -2.9 0.2 2.4 3.3 -4.2 -6.5 -5.3 -4.5 -6.0 -3.9 4.1 7.0 9 2.8 1.0 9	1,602 1,495 1,900 1,415 1,460 1,231 1,228 1,562 1,906 2,581 1,910 1,465 1,782 1,308 1,782 1,252 1,267 1,443 1,653 2,135	2.9 19.3 9.4 -28.0 -3.3 -2.0 -11.0 9.1 21.0 12.2 -12.5 -6.2 -11.5 2.9 17.8 12.0	1,677 1,534 1,579 1,580 1,752 1,791 1,700 1,694 1,579 1,628 1,490 1,418 1,515 1,618 1,515 1,618 1,554 1,796 1,796 1,750 1,666	-4.9 -0.7 -0.8 -1.6 -4.8 -5.1 -6.1 -6.1 -6.2 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5	104 115 75 124 164 62 63 76 47 71 91 87 114 95 120 125 150 73 77 82	-1.9 -8.7 -32.4 -10.8 12.3 -8.8 1.6 15.2 -29.9 -15.5 -18.8 -24.3 9.6 -17.4 60.0 0.8 -17.7 22.2

^{1/} Percent change is from previous year.

Modestly Higher Cattle and Beef Prices in 1991

Omaha Choice steer prices this year are expected to average about \$76.50 per hundred weight, about \$4.00 higher than a year ago. Cattle prices are expected to advance \$1 to \$2 next year with the highest prices likely in the spring quarter. Feeder cattle prices are expected to be supported due to tight supplies, little change in cost of gain in feedlots, and higher fed cattle prices. Due to favorable cow-calf returns, Utility cow prices are expected to increase only slightly as replacement cows are bid out of slaughter channels. Retail Choice Beef prices are expected to average about \$2.79 per pound in 1990, up 5 percent or 13 cents per pound from last year, with a further modest 2 to 4 cents gain likely next year. However, given the record large meat supplies expected for 1991 and the greater economic uncertainties, greater downside risks are seen than upside potential.

U.S. Beef and Cattle Trade

U.S. Beef and Veal Imports Rising

Estimates for 1990 imports have been revised upward because of continuing strong imports from Australia. Imports from all sources are likely to reach over 2.3 billion

pounds, carcass weight, in 1990. In 1991, imports are forecast to be down slightly.

Australian slaughter was up 14 percent for the period July 1989-June 1990 over the same period the previous year, as dry conditions in late 1989 forced additional slaughter. Attractive U.S. prices and a slowdown in Japanese imports directed more Australian beef to the U.S. market. U.S. imports for the fourth quarter of 1989 and first quarter of 1990 were up 15 percent over the same periods a year earlier. However, U.S. stocks of frozen imported beef began to build and import prices dropped at the end of February.

It had earlier been expected that U.S. imports from Australia would drop as Australian slaughter levels declined from drought-increased highs, and as Australia and the United States shipped additional quantities into Japan. This was not to be the case, however, as exports from both countries to Japan flagged. Australian exports to the United States have remained above last year through mid-October.

If Japan attempts to increase imports late in 1990 and early in 1991 to meet intentions under the beef import agreement, Australian shipments to Japan could increase and shipments to the United States decline in early 1991. Slaughter levels

Table 38--Calf slaughter by class under Federal inspection

Bob ve		ed	Other	
Year 150 lb below	0 & Formula 1 150-400 lb	Nonformula 150-400 lb	over 400 lb	Total
		1,000 head		
1986 1,618 1987 1,207 1988	1,009.3 1,002.7	285.9 171.4	281.0 297.5	3,194.8 2,679.4
Jan. 92 Feb. 86 Mar. 96 Apr. 65 May 58 Jun. 82 July 106 Aug. 111 Sept. 92 Oct. 84 Nov. 94 Dec. 95 Year 1,065	.3 74.2 .7 86.3 .7 85.0 .6 84.7 .7 81.4 .1 82.2	12.5 16.2 11.4 10.8 17.1 14.2 14.1 12.2 13.1 11.9 11.3 11.1	18.1 15.2 15.3 14.3 15.4 17.1 12.4 16.7 16.5 15.8 14.1 14.2 185.1	205.1 202.8 215.8 169.1 171.3 203.8 207.0 226.9 207.3 197.0 201.5 202.6 2,410.2
Feb. 75 Mar. 83 Apr. 46 May 54 June 56 July 97 Aug. 87 Sept. 77 Oct. 80 Nov. 81	.3 74.5 .7 77.9 .4 81.6 .1 82.8 .8 76.1 .3 68.4 .6 86.7 .6 70.5	10.3 7.7 9.9 7.3 9.3 8.1 10.3 8.3 10.6 11.2 10.5 8.9	18.3 15.3 16.7 23.9 15.4 15.1 16.6 16.7 12.2 12.4 13.3 192.8	195.6 175.3 194.3 152.0 157.3 161.2 206.8 189.1 173.0 190.7 175.0 166.9 2,137.2
Jan. 73 Feb. 58 Mar. 66 Apr. 42 May 38 June 41 July 53	.9 81.7 .4 69.1 .7 69.0 .6 68.8	12.1 8.1 8.1 8.2 7.3 9.9 6.5 9.0 7.2	11.8 12.9 11.0 9.4 8.9 11.2 9.5 12.5 13.2	174.8 145.1 165.1 127.7 136.8 131.6 138.7 146.9 132.3

Table 39--Commercial calf slaughter and production

Table 39C	ommercial calf sla	augnter and pr	oduction
Year	Slaughter	Dressed weight	Production
1986	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds
I II III IV	873 836 859 839	148 154 150 145	129 129 129 122
Year 1987 I	3,408 760	149	509
II III IV Year	651 684 720 2,815	155 145 144 148	101 99 104 416
1988 I I I I I I	647 567 665	150 162 149	97 92 99
IV Year 1989 I	627 2,506 583	158 154	99 387 91
II III IV Year	488 548 553 2,172	156 174 153 152 158	85 84 84 344
1990 I II III	502 411 434	157 180 184	79 74 80

in Australia are expected to decline in 1991 with more normal seasonal conditions. While Australian beef exports could increase to Japan and decrease to the United States in early 1991, the large carry-over in Japan of frozen beef stocks is likely to reduce demand and total Australian beef exports are forecast to be down in 1991.

New Zealand ships about 75 percent of their exports to the United States. Exports have been down as producers increased cattle inventories after distress slaughter because of drought in 1989. Exports next year may increase only slightly.

As of June 1, 1990, Brazil lost their residue certification from the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service, thus imports from Brazil have ceased. Under U.S. law, countries without an acceptable residue testing program can not export to the United States. Because of lack of funds for its laboratories, Brazil did not produce residue samples for products to be exported to the United States. Imports from Argentina of canned corned beef will likely increase as a result. Consequently, U.S. import forecasts are expected to be only minimally affected.

Future Uncertain for U.S. Beef and Veal Exports

Beginning in April 1991, beef exports to Japan will no longer be regulated by Japan's Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation (LIPC) nor be under a quota agreement. LIPC surcharges will be eliminated. However, the ad valorem import tariff will be increased from 25 percent to 70 percent in April 1991, then reduced to 60 percent the next year, and reduced further to 50 percent in April 1993. These pending changes introduce a greater degree of uncertainty for exporters. Previously, beef imports were allocated by the LIPC, which was required to purchase a larger quantity each year. Now the market will be open for Japanese buyers to contact exporters directly. This open contact could be a boon for exporters because it increases the opportunities to tailor products to Japanese buyers rather than be limited by the LIPC.

The publicity surrounding the signing of the agreement and the subsequent promotions in Japan for imported beef have generated much interest. Beef purchases increased substantially, especially of the more expensive grain-fed beef. The Japanese give a lot of expensive gifts, and the novelty of imported beef increased its desirability.

The new freedom to increase imports also means there is no agreement to purchase a minimum amount. So uncertainty on purchases will increase until beef moves from a specialty product to a staple part of the diet consumed at home such as pork, poultry, or seafood. Accumulated stocks of beef also raises uncertainty about future purchases.

About three-fourths of U.S. beef and veal exports go to Japan. Under the Beef and Citrus Agreement, Japan agreed

(continued on page 31)

Table 40--Federally inspected cattle slaughter

leek		Cattle			Steers				••••••		Cows				
nded								Total			Dairy		Da	iry/tot	al
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
							-Thousan	ds	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••			•••••	Percent	
an. 6 13 20 27	664 723 703 675	543 627 654 641	548 622 599 637	328 3 5 9 353 340	256 290 313 310	263 282 281 318	131 126 126 119	119 131 129 123	120 147 132 119	64 62 60 57	64 68 65 61	57 69 61 59	49 49 48 48	54 52 50 50	40
13 20 27 eb. 3 10 17	646 639 637 640	625 605 641 628	638 622 601 594	335 332 316 314	300 300 316 309	309 304 300 300	116 106 118 121	114 104 119 108	122 115 102 104	58 55 59 60	60 57 64 62	60 60 53 56	50 52 50 49	53 55 54 57	4 5 5 5
ar. 3 10 17 24	616 609 622 607 617	639 600 588 584 587	592 613 621 609 608	304 298 307 304 316	316 312 288 286 286	295 312 315 306 307	114 105 106 108 106	114 104 119 114 111	109 103 104 110 108	56 54 54 53 51	62 58 61 56 57	56 55 57 56 55	49 52 51 49 48	54 56 51 49 51	5 5 5 5 5 5
7 14 21 28	600 619 670 674	609 646 663 652	592 595 627 625	310 315 349 356	300 335 332 332	302 303 326 325	101 110 108 109	118 117 122 122	105 104 102 109	50 54 50 50	57 56 56 54	51 50 48 51	50 49 46 46	48 48 46 44	4
12 19 26 Jne	664 664 682 689	666 670 675 673	617 684 681 667	358 344 348 355	326 339 344 342	322 352 354 347	104 109 118 125	128 118 115 115	102 105 112 109	46 47 48 52	56 50 50 50	49 48 49 47	44 43 41 42	44 43 44 44	<i>L</i>
12 19 26 une 29 16 23	575 681 678 678 682	589 663 680 658 671	592 665 674 662 664	298 336 338 344 348	301 328 339 331 329	311 339 349 341 340	96 120 129 120 119	99 114 113 109 112	91 104 101 103 108	39 50 53 50 50	42 49 49 48 50	39 44 41 45 44	41 42 41 42 42	43 43 44 44	4 4 4
1 y 7 4 21 28	609 724 691 694	564 691 672 638	555 671 673 647	306 341 359 346	288 335 326 312	289 339 334 333	108 135 116 112	79 122 115 106	77 113 106 95	51 62 55 57	37 56 55 52	33 48 45 44	48 46 47 51	47 46 48 49	4
19. 4 11 18 25	678 694 688 678	644 673 652 630	617 646 646 646	339 346 337 328	326 332 315 304	322 662 326 319	111 112 115 121	104 107 112 114	96 98 104 108	54 56 54 58	53 54 53 56	44 47 48 50	49 50 47 48	51 50 47 49	
1 8 15 22 9	703 614 692 672 667	646 562 657 666 670	636 636 662 643 656	326 288 333 332 316	316 277 327 316 324	311 287 323 301 324	116 101 124 119 118	111 97 118 117 120	109 93 113 112 112	55 49 58 58 58	57 49 58 56 56	53 44 55 51 51	47 49 47 49	51 51 49 48 46	4
6 13 20 27	674 680 673 676	660 663 648 652	625 635 627 621	309 311 312 310	310 309 304 297	285 306 298 299	125 127 132 143	126 128 132 142	111 118 126 131	56 56 58 64	57 57 57 60	53 53 55 56	46 44 44 45	45 45 43 42	4 4 4
3 10 17 24	656 621 623 546	643 630 635 533		304 298 286 260	292 292 292 252		140 134 140 110	139 139 143 111		62 63 51	61 59 60 47		44 46 45 46	44 42 42 42	
18 25 ept 185 129 ct 6 1307 v. 10 17 24 ct 18 15229	648 624 623 622 549	660 644 635 625 542		298 300 306 305 281	301 299 304 298 274		145 140 126 116 90	146 149 133 124 99		67 66 62 58 46	62 63 58 53 42		46 47 50 50 51	43 42 44 43 42	

^{1/} Corresponding dates to 1990: 1988, Jan. 9, 1989, Jan. 7.

Table 41--Commercial cattle slaughter 1/ and production

Vaan	Steer	s and heif	ers	Total	Bulls and		Dressed	Commercial
Year	Fed	Nonfed	Total	Cows	stags	Total	weight	production
			1,000	head			Pounds	Million pounds
1984 I II III IV Year 1985	6,467 6,476 6,556 6,259 25,758	458 660 620 678 2,416	6,925 7,136 7,176 6,937 28,174	2,081 1,998 2,169 2,374 8,622	164 209 218 196 787	9,169 9,343 9,563 9,507 37,582	623 623 622 624 623	5,710 5,820 5,952 5,936 23,418
I II III IV Year 1986	6,678 6,663 6,863 5,977 26,181	209 540 604 611 1,964	6,887 7,203 7,467 6,588 28,145	1,879 1,629 1,692 2,190 7,390	170 195 195 199 759	8,936 9,027 9,353 8,977 36,293	637 656 659 643 649	5,692 5,923 6,167 5,775 23,557
I II III IV Year	6,507 6,700 6,836 6,192 26,235	327 685 684 682 2,378	6,834 7,385 7,520 6,874 28,613	1,885 2,006 1,941 2,129 7,961	165 181 191 177 714	8,884 9,572 9,652 9,180 37,288	649 653 650 645 649	5,769 6,246 6,273 5,925 24,213
1987 I II III IV Year	6,507 6,510 7,011 6,401 26,429	443 586 395 495 1,919	6,950 7,096 7,406 6,896 28,348	1,652 1,603 1,636 1,719 6,610	163 179 181 166 689	8,765 8,878 9,223 8,781 35,647	656 646 657 666 657	5,754 5,737 6,064 5,850 23,405
1988 I II III IV Year	6,621 6,777 7,209 6,192 26,799	279 314 249 457 1,299	6,900 7,091 7,458 6,649 28,098	1,529 1,504 1,575 1,729 6,337	152 164 167 161 644	8,581 8,759 9,200 8,539 35,079	664 660 672 674 668	5,700 5,784 6,185 5,755 23,424
1989 I II III IV Year 1990	6,390 6,960 6,788 6,071 26,209	97 26 191 420 734	6,487 6,986 6,979 6,491 26,943	1,550 1,541 1,460 1,765 6,316	143 168 175 172 658	8,180 8,695 8,614 8,428 33,917	676 664 684 685 677	5,530 5,777 5,893 5,774 22,974
I I II III	6,308 6,902 6,611	123 89 299	6,431 6,991 6,910	1,533 1,386 1,368	153 165 171	8,117 8,542 8,449	678 671 688	5,507 5,733 5,814

^{1/} Classes estimated.

Table 42--Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share 1/

		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Gross	By-product	Net	F	arm retail-sp	read	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Year	Retail price 2/	Wholesale value 3/	farm value 4/	allow- ance 5/	farm value 6/	Total	Wholesale- retail	Farm wholesale	Farmers' Share 7/
				Cents per	pound				Percent
1985 1986 1987 1988 I II III IV 1989 I II III III	228.6 226.8 238.4 250.3 241.7 250.1 254.5 255.0 265.7 260.7 267.0 268.0 266.9	148.8 146.5 160.0 169.4 164.1 176.6 164.7 172.3 176.8 177.3 180.4 172.5 176.8	142.2 140.0 157.6 169.4 166.0 176.2 163.8 171.4 177.6 179.6 179.5 171.3 180.1	14.8 15.0 18.9 21.1 22.3 22.2 20.7 19.2 20.0 19.7 19.3 20.1 21.2	127.4 125.0 138.7 148.3 143.7 154.0 143.1 152.2 157.6 159.9 160.2 151.2	101.2 101.8 99.7 102.0 98.0 96.1 111.4 102.8 108.1 100.8 116.8 116.8	79.8 80.3 78.4 80.9 77.6 73.5 89.8 82.7 88.9 83.4 86.6 95.5 90.1	21.4 21.5 21.3 21.1 20.4 22.6 21.6 20.1 17.4 20.2 21.3 17.9	56 558 59 59 62 56 59 60 56 56
1990 Jan. Feb. Mar. I Apr. May June II July Aug. Sept. III	274.4 271.0 272.5 272.6 277.9 283.6 282.1 281.2 279.9 280.6 180.6 280.4 282.7	187.1 186.0 187.7 186.9 190.1 191.6 187.8 189.8 183.3 187.8 187.3 186.1	189.4 188.7 190.4 189.5 192.0 187.9 184.2 188.0 180.6 186.6 186.8	21.8 21.5 21.1 21.5 20.7 20.7 20.7 20.1 19.9 20.0 19.7	167.6 167.2 169.3 168.0 170.8 167.2 163.9 167.3 160.5 166.7 166.8 164.6	106.8 103.8 103.2 104.6 107.1 116.4 118.2 113.9 119.4 113.8 115.8	87.3 85.0 84.8 85.7 87.8 92.0 94.3 91.4 96.6 92.8 93.3 94.3	19.5 18.8 18.4 19.3 24.4 23.9 22.5 22.8 21.1 20.5 21.9	61 62 62 61 59 58 59 57 59 59 58 61

^{1/} Series revised August 1990. 2/ Estimated weighted-average of BLS prices of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass. 3/ Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale equivalent of 1.142 is used. 4/ Market value to producer for 2.4 lb of live animal, equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. 5/ Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible by-products. 6/ Gross farm value minus farm by-product allowance. 7/ Percent net farm value is of retail price.

Table 43Corn Belt cattle	e teeain	g: Sele	ctea cos	ts at cu	rrent ra	tes I/						
Purchased During 1989-90 Marketing During 1990-91	Nov. May	Dec. Jun.	Jan. Jul.	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.	Apr. Oct.	May Nov.	Jun. Dec.	Jul. Jan.	Aug. Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.
Expenses: (\$/head) 600 lb. feeder steer	524.28	517.50	514.20	509.28	525.00	544.86	551.40	564.78	561.00	553.80	549.00	NA
to feedlot-400 miles Corn (45 bu.) Silage (1.7 tons)	5.28 99.90 39.91	5.28 100.80 40.64	5.28 99.90 40.89	5.28 101.03 40.68	5.28 105.75 41.57	5.28 113.85 42.40	5.28 118.58 43.01	5.28 121.05 42.92	5.28 117.90 41.62	5.28 111.60 39.45	5.28 102.83 38.36	5.28 94.50 36.78
Protein supplement (270 lb.) Hay (400 lb.) Total feed costs Labor (4 hrs.) Management (1 hr.) 2/ Vet medicine 3/	38.48 15.00 193.28 15.72 7.86 5.75	38.48 15.40 195.31 15.72 7.86 5.75	37.67 15.70 194.15 15.72 7.86 5.86	37.67 15.40 194.77 15.72 7.86 5.86	37.67 15.40 200.39 15.72 7.86 5.86	35.10 14.90 206.25 15.72 7.86 5.92	35.10 14.70 211.39 15.72 7.86 5.92	35.10 14.30 213.37 15.72 7.86 5.92	35.91 13.80 209.23 15.72 7.86 5.95	36.72 13.10 200.87 15.72 7.86 5.95	36.72 13.50 191.40 15.72 7.86 5.95	36.99 13.50 181.77 15.72 7.86 6.07
Interest on purchase (6 months)	31.85	31.44	30.90	30.61	31.55	32.36	32.75	33.55	33.32	32.90	32.61	NA
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, deprec. 3/	26.83	26.83	27.31	27.31	27.31	27.62	27.62	27.62	27.73	27.73	27.73	28.30
Death loss _(l% of purchase)	5.24	5.18	5.14	5.09	5.25	5.45	5.51	5.65	5.61	5.54	5.49	NA
Transportation (100 miles) Marketing expenses	2.31 3.35	2.31 3.35	2.31	2.31	2.31 3.35	2.31 3.35	2.31 3.35	2.31	2.31 3.35	2.31 3.35	2.31	2.31
Miscellaneous and indirect costs 3/ Total	11.60 833.36	11.60 828.13	11.81 823.90	11.81 819.25	11.81 841.69	11.94 868.93	11.94 881.06	11.94 897.35	11.99 889.35	11.99 873.29	11.99 858.69	12.24 262.90
Selling price required to cover: (\$/cwt.) Feed and feeder cost (1050 lb.) All costs (1050 lb.)	68.34 79.37	67.89 78.87	67.46 78.47	67.05 78.02	69.08 80.16	71.53 82.76	72.65 83.91	74.11 85.46	73.36 84.70	71.87 83.17	70.51 81.78	NA NA
Feed cost per 100 lb. gain (450 lb.)	42.95	43.40	43.15	43.28	44.53	45.83	46.98	47.42	46.50	44.64	42.53	40.39
Choice steers, Omaha (1000-1100 lb.) Net margin	77.57 -1.80	75.63 -3.24	74.46 -4.01	76.22 -1.80	75.75 -4.41	77.50 -5.26						
Prices: Feeder steer, Choice (600-700 lb.)												
Kansas City \$/cwt. Corn \$/bu. 4/ Hay \$/ton 4/ Corn silage \$/ton 5/	87.38 2.22 75.00 23.48	86.25 2.24 77.00 23.91	85.70 2.22 78.50 24.05	84.88 2.25 77.00 23.93	87.50 2.35 77.00 24.46	90.81 2.53 74.50 24.94	91.90 2.64 73.50 25.30	94.13 2.69 71.50 25.25	93.50 2.62 69.00 24.49	92.30 2.48 65.50 23.21	91.50 2.29 67.50 22.56	NA 2.10 67.50 21.64
Protein supplement (32-36%) \$/cwt. 6/ Farm labor \$/hour Interest rate, annual	14.25 3.93 12.15	14.25 3.93 12.15	13.95 3.93 12.02	13.95 3.93 12.02	13.95 3.93 12.02	13.00 3.93 11.88	13.00 3.93 11.88	13.00 3.93 11.88	13.30 3.93 11.88	13.60 3.93 11.88	13.60 3.93 11.88	13.70 3.93 11.87
Transportation rate \$/cwt. per 100 mile 7/	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Marketing expenses \$/cwt. 8/	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1224	1224	1246	1246	1246	1260	1260	1260	1265	1265	1265	1291

1/ Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individuals for management, production, and locality of operation. 2/ Assumes 1 hour at twice the labor rate. 3/ Adjusted quarterly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 4/ Average price received by farmers in IA and IL. 5/ Price derived from an equivalent price of 5 bushels corn and 330 lb. hay. 6/ Average price paid by farmers in IA and IL. 7/ Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-lb. haul. 8/ Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 44--Great Plains custom cattle feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased During 1989-90 Marketed During 1990-91	Nov. May	Dec. June	Jan. July	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.	Apr. Oct.	May Nov.	June Dec.	July Jan.	Aug. Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.
Evnences (#/head)												
Expenses: (\$/head) 600 lb. feeder steer	496.80	511.02	500.70	504.78	516.78	515.28	523.80	525.78	536.64	564.60	545.28	540.00
Transportation to feedlot (300 miles) Commission	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00	3.96 3.00
Feed Milo (1500 lb) 2/	63.15	62.85	62.55	62.70	64.20	67.80		72.45	74.85	69.45	67.05	64.95
Corn (1500 lb) 2/ Cotton seed meal	72.45	72.45	72.75	73.50	76.35	81.45	72.15 85.50	85.65	82.35	78.00	70.95	69.75
(400 lb) Alfalfa hay (800 lb) 3/	53.60 52.80	53.60 47.60	54.40 53.20	54.40 52.00	54.40 56.00	63.60 48.40	63.60 56.80	63.60 51.20	52.40 58.00	52.40 59.20	52.40 50.00	53.60 53.60
Total feed cost Feed handling and	242.00	236.50	242.90	242.60	250.95	261.25	278.05	272.90	267.60	259.05	240.40	241.90
management charge Vet medicine	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00	21.00	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00	21.00 3.00
Interest on feeder and 1/2 feed	37.69	38.39	37.64	37.88	38.86	38.75	39.77	39.73	40.23	41.65	39.93	39.66
Death loss (1.5% of purchase) Marketing 4/	7.45 f.o.b.	7.67 f.o.b.	7.51 f.o.b.	7.57 f.o.b.	7.75 f.o.b.	7.73 f.o.b.	7.86 f.o.b.	7.89 f.o.b.	8.05 f.o.b.	8.47 f.o.b.	8.18 f.o.b.	8.10 f.o.b.
Total	814.90	824.53	819.71	823.79	845.30	853.97	880.44	877.26	883.48	904.73	864.75	860.62
Selling price required to cover: 5/ \$/cwt. Feed and feeder cost												
(1056 lb) All costs Selling price 6/	69.96 77.17 78.14	70.79 78.08 76.73	70.42 77.62 75.07	70.77 78.01 77.61	72.70 80.05 78.05	73.54 80.87 79.82	75.93 83.37	75.63 83.07	76.16 83.66	78.00 85.67	74.40 81.89	74.04 81.50
Net margin	0.97	-1.35	-2.55	-0.40	-2.00	-1.05						
Cost per 100 lb. gain: Variable cost	F/ (0	E7 47	E/ 00	E/ 07	E4 E1	E9 (0	41.00	40.04	E0 07	E9 70	E/ E2	E/ 90
less interest \$/cwt. Feed costs \$/cwt.	54.69 48.40	53.63 47.30	54.88 48.58	54.83 48.52	56.54 50.19	58.60 52.25	61.98 55.61	60.96 54.58	59.93 53.52	58.30 51.81	54.52 48.08	54.80 48.38
Prices: (\$/cwt) Choice feeder steer												
600-700 lb. Amarillo Transportation rate	82.80	85.17	83.45	84.13	86.13	85.88	87.30	87.63	89.44	94.10	90.88	90.00
\$/cwt/100 miles 7/ Commission fee_\$/cwt.	0.22 0.50	0.22 0.50	0.22	0.22 0.50	0.22 0.50	0.22 0.50	0.22 0.50	0.22	0.22	0.22 0.50	0.22 0.50	0.22 0.50
Feed, Prices, Texas Milo \$/cwt	4.06	4.04	4.02 4.70	4.03	4.13	4.37 5.28	4.66	4.68	4.84	4.48	4.32	4.18
Corn \$/cwt. Cottonseed Meal	4.68	4.68	13.60	13.60	4.94 13.60	15.90	15.90	15.90	13.10	13.10	4.58	4.50 13.40
(41%) \$/cwt. 8/ Alfalfa hay \$/ton Feed handling and	102.00	89.00	103.00	100.00	110.00	91.00	112.00	98.00	115.00	118.00	95.00	104.00
management \$/ton Interest, annual	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
rate 9/	12.20	12.20	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

^{1/} Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual feedlots. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production, and locatlity of operation. Steers are assumend to gain 500 lb in 180 days at 2.8 lb per day with feed conversion of 8.4 lb per pound gain. 2/ Texas Panhandle elevatore price plus \$.15/cwt handling and transportation to feedlots. 3/ Average price received by farmers plus \$30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots. 4/ Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4-percent shrink. 5/ Sale weight 1,056 lb (1,100 lb less 4-percent shrink). 6/ Choice slaughter steers, 900-1100 lb, Texas-New Mexico direct. 7/ Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. 8/ Average prices paid by farmers. 9/ Prime rate plus 2 points.

to import 394,000 metric tons of beef in Japan's fiscal year, April 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991 (JFY90), the last year of the three-year agreement. This is up 60,000 tons from the year before. Japan actually imported more than the total agreed upon during JFY89. However, the beef did not move onto the market as quickly as hoped and stocks expanded straining storage capacity. Because of Japan's multi-layered distribution system, price declines have not been passed on at the retail level and many feel that, until this happens, imported beef consumption will not increase in Japan. If part of beef's allure was its scarcity and expense, just passing on lower prices to consumers at the retail level will not move beef across the counter in increasing quantities. In fact, the lower prices could cause beef purchases to fall.

It is difficult to gauge just how much U.S. beef exports to Japan have changed from last year because beef exports in 1989 are probably overstated. The U.S. Census Bureau is currently reviewing the suspect data. At present, U.S. exports to Japan show a 42 percent increase in 1989 over 1988, while corresponding Japanese imports of quota meat show only a 23 percent increase.

Partially adjusted U.S. census data indicate exports to Japan from January-August 1990 are down 19 percent from a year earlier. Japanese statistics show U.S. imports to be slightly higher in 1990 over last year. In either case, for Japan to reach the 394,000 metric tons quota level, large imports will have to be made at the end of 1990 and beginning of 1991. Lack of storage space may make importing the large quantities difficult.

U.S. Exports to South Korea and Canada Increase

Exports to South Korea may increase in the latter part of the year as the Korean government has announced intent to expand imports. Especially more high valued products from the United States.

U.S. exports to Canada show a substantial increase over last year. With the shift of beef production in Canada to the Western Provinces the United States is able to ship more into

Table 45--U.S. live cattle trade 1/

Country	Annual	Ja	1990	Percent
or area	1989	1989		change
	1	Thousand	head	Percent
Imports Mexico Canada Other Total	873.6	511.6	745.5	45.7
	584.7	369.9	571.7	54.5
	1.1	1.1	0.0	-99.6
	1459.4	882.6	1317.2	49.2
Exports Mexico Canada Other Total	124.9 23.7 20.6 169.1	103.3 8.4 14.9 126.5	43.5 17.1 17.8 78.5	-57.8 104.1 20.0 -38.0

1/ May not add due to rounding. Percent change calculated from unrounded data. Canada's eastern provinces. Demand for high-quality portion control/boxed beef for the foodservice industry fuels this increase. However, a portion of the increase is due to changes in reporting. Beginning in January 1990 Canada agreed to accept U.S. import statistics for their export statistics and the United States agreed to do the same. Therefore, Canadian import statistics are now being shown as U.S. export statistics. The problem of discrepancies between the

Table 46--Imports of feeder cattle and calves and hogs from Canada and Mexico

Year	Feeder c	attle and calves	Hogs
	Canada	Mexico	Canada
4000		Number	
1988 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	28,013 29,193 34,848 30,899 44,319 41,631 25,098 48,177 56,200 53,307 56,006 29,016	304,053 233,635 95,394 58,169 32,816 5,043 0 178 4,184	58,942 43,759 53,682 55,393 51,366 62,137 53,360 83,256 104,945 106,901
Total 1989	476,707	841,285	835,125
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Total	52,285 34,515 39,386 46,410 61,756 58,534 19,379 51,205 50,484 65,841 54,132 40,861 573,408	105,822 146,996 132,921 108,428 9,401 233 3,429 4,172 716 509 132,404 228,357 873,388	162,762 103,245 144,106 65,383 74,488 70,821 35,796 111,765 74,946 79,625 61,972 88,255 1,073,164
1990 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug.	53,709 68,728 74,048 87,155 90,785 79,724 46,664 57,177	126,109 117,738 122,648 125,692 117,799 71,359 46,070 18,022	119,009 91,116 68,791 90,417 83,125 61,262 61,829 54,927

Table 47--U.S. beef and veal trade, carcass weight 1/

Country or area	Annual 1989	Ja 1989	1990	Percent change
	Mil	lion pour	ds	Percent
Imports Australia New Zealand Canada Brazil Argentina Central America Other Total Exports Japan Canada Caribbean Korea, S. Other Total	818.4 658.4 239.3 78.2 189.3 173.3 175.5 2175.4 715.5 98.2 22.6 57.7 128.5 1022.6	480.4 571.3 145.4 52.1 116.2 98.7 16.0 1480.1 475.7 64.0 14.0 39.6 88.5 681.8	683.3 443.1 139.5 43.8 138.0 111.1 17.4 1576.2 384.2 123.8 16.6 57.2 73.1 654.9	42.2 -22.4 -4.0 -16.0 18.5 12.5 6.5 -19.2 93.3 18.9 44.4 -17.4 -3.9

^{1/} Data may not add due to rounding. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.

import and export statistics has been studied for some time. Importing countries are generally recognized as being more careful in recording what arrives because of import tariffs and veterinary and sanitary regulations, etc. As a result, exports to Canada prior to 1990 appear to have been underreported.

Record Live Cattle Imports in 1990

Total U.S. cattle imports are forecast at 1.8 million head or larger in 1990. While Mexico remains the major supplier of live cattle to the United States, record numbers are being imported from Canada.

The Mexican government has been fostering a more conducive atmosphere for exports because of the need for hard currency to service Mexico's external debt. The export tariff on live cattle was reduced in September 1990 from 10 percent (minimum \$30 per head) to 5 percent, and will be reduced again in September 1991 to 1.67 percent. In addition, export permits are no longer required so that cattle marketings can be more evenly spaced throughout the year. Before the autumn of 1988, Mexico restricted exports to steers from northern Mexican states. Steers from other parts of Mexico are now allowed to be exported.

Beef output surged upward and inventories dropped in Mexico last year because of drought. While inventories continue to decline in Mexico, rain has improved pastures in Northern Mexico that were damaged by early winter freezing last year and another summer of drought. Ranchers are planning to increase herds to take advantage of the U.S. market.

U.S. imports of cattle from Mexico, as reported by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, reached 821,599 head for the period January 1-October 20, 1990. Preliminary Canadian trade data show January-October exports of slaughter cattle at 405,133 head, up 21 percent from a year earlier. Canadian feeder cattle exports are 153,518 head, compared with 37,822 last year.

Higher cattle prices in the United States, compared with similar markets in Canada, continue to draw in Canadian cattle. Inventories in Canada are forecast to increase 2 percent in 1991. With the forecasts indicating a continuing differential in prices, exports from Western Canada are likely to continue to rise.

With prospects for exports improved in Mexico and increasing inventories in Canada, U.S. imports of cattle are forecast to remain large in 1991.

U.S. cattle exports declined in 1990, and are likely to reach only 120,000 head as U.S. prices remain at record levels and cattle numbers at cyclical lows. If credit programs with Mexico for cattle are announced for next year, U.S. exports will increase in 1991 over this year.

Sheep and Lambs

Since the beginning of July, slaughter lamb prices at San Angelo, Texas, have held in the mid-to-lower \$50 per cwt range. Continued increases in production above a year ago have kept prices low. Third-quarter production was 5 percent above 1989 levels at 85 million pounds. Production for the fourth quarter is expected to be about 95 million pounds, up about 3 percent from a year earlier.

Lamb and yearling slaughter is up about 5 percent for the year, but mature sheep slaughter is down about the same percent. This indicates that the low lamb prices have not resulted in any large level of culling in the breeding stock. Lamb and yearling slaughter is up about the same percentage as the 1990 breeding flock, indicating that retention of ewe lambs for the breeding flock is about normal. Both of these factors indicate that the breeding flock on January 1, 1991, should be about unchanged from a year ago.

Production for 1991 is expected to be even with this year at 363 million pounds. Prices for slaughter lambs at San Angelo, Texas, was expected to average in the \$53 to \$59 per cwt range. Production for the first quarter should be about 95 million pounds as the spring religious holidays occur in the first quarter of 1991. Prices for the first quarter should average \$53 to \$59.

Table 48--Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter 1/ and production

producti					
Year	Lambs	Sheep	Total	Dressed weight	Production
		1,000 hea	d	Lb	Mil lb
1986 I II III IV Year	1,438 1,246 1,324 1,306 5,314	72 97 80 72 321	1,510 1,343 1,404 1,378 5,635	60 58 58 60 59	90 78 81 82 331
1987 I II III IV Year	1,213 1,211 1,241 1,253 4,918	57 79 75 70 281	1,270 1,290 1,316 1,323 5,199	60 58 59 61 59	76 75 77 81 309
1988 I II III IV Year	1,292 1,178 1,255 1,265 4,990	62 82 80 79 303	1,354 1,260 1,335 1,344 5,293	63 63 60 63 62	85 80 80 84 329
1989 I II III IV Year 1989	1,306 1,198 1,264 1,351 5,119	66 96 101 83 346	1,372 1,294 1,365 1,434 5,465	64 62 59 64 62	88 80 81 92 341
I II III	1,356 1,313 1,279	67 93 90	1,423 1,406 1,369	65 64 62	93 90 85

1/ Classes estimated.

Table 49--Average Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) retail price per pound of specified meat cuts

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					Dollars						
1.81	1.74 1.80 1.95	1.75 1.85 1.94	1.75 1.82 1.97	1.74 1.82 1.97	1.77 1.80 1.97	1.75 1.81 1.95	1.75 1.82 1.97	1.77 1.82 1.99	1.78 1.84 1.97	1.81 1.87	1.79 1.88
1.31	1.32 1.37	1.34	1.34 1.42	1.36 1.44	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.39 1.45	1.41	1.40
1.56	1.57	1.57	1.59 1.72	1.80	1.78	1.70	1.67	1.74	1.58	1.75	1.80
2.03	1.91	2.05	2.10	2.12	2.07	2.07	2.04	2.07	1.89	1.92	2.00
2.56 2.75 2.91	2.61 2.75 2.89	2.67 2.76 2.93	2.60 2.77 2.92	2.61 2.78 2.95	2.66 2.73 2.92	2.63 2.73 2.93	2.64 2.71 2.92	2.64 2.78 2.89	2.60 2.78 2.97	2.68	2.68 2.78
3.57 4.11	3.59 4.04 4.20	3.66 4.06 4.37	3.75 4.16	3.72 4.24	3.93 4.06 4.54	4.02 4.34 4.62	4.04 4.29 4.57	4.12 4.19	4.12 4.17	4.10 4.19	4.03 4.21
2.88 3.07		2.94	3.01	3.00 3.10	3.05	2.99	2.99	3.04 3.10	2.98	3.00 3.18	3.01 3.17
3.30	3.04	3.27	3.29	3.32		3.29	3.32 3.39	3.28 3.45	3.33		
3.39	3.40 3.55	3.61 3.52	3.57 3.80	3.70 3.61	3.67 3.79	3.70 3.73	3.66 3.73	3.62 3.68	3.55 3.72	3.57	3.23 3.46
1.74	1.62 1.74 1.89	1.64 1.78 1.89	1.65 1.78 1.91	1.67 1.79 1.92	1.71 1.78 1.93	1.70 1.79 1.93	1.69 1.79 1.92	1.70 1.80 1.94	1.70 1.80 1.94	1.72 1.81	1.71
4.31 4.95 5.11	4.27 4.91 4.56	4.33 5.05 4.71	4.43 5.04 4.78	4.54 5.14 4.96	4.90 5.16 5.01	5.18 5.22 4 99	5.20 5.10 4.91	4.86 5.15 5.01	4.84 5.08 4.96	4.83 4.99	4.97 5.04
										4.68	4.68
4.74 5.09	4.76 5.16	4.86 5.17	4.86 5.23	4.89 5.25	4.87 5.27	4.88 5.28	4.89 5.25	4.90 5.29	4.90 5.31	4.96	4.99
1.95 1.80	1.94	1.92 1.79	1.91 1.75	1.90 1.68	1.90 1.69	1.91 1.71	1.88	1.84 1.72	1.86 1.77	1.80	1.79
1.97	2.01	1.99	1.98	2.04	2.15	2.21	2.24	2.18	2.21	2,67	
3.02	2.96	3.01	2.80 3.16	2.76 3.20	2.82 3.44	2.91 3.47	2.92 3.51	2.95 3.36	2.89 3.37	2.97	2.65 2.85
1.70	1.57 1.57 1.70	1.60 1.57 1.82	1.58 1.58 1.72	1.56	1.62 1.58 1.89	1.62 1.61 1.91	1.62 1.63 1.94	1.61 1.62 1.92	1.59 1.63 1.93	1.56 1.66	1.55 1.66
1.92	1.90	1.90	1.88 1.88	1.89	1.94 1.89	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.89	1.86 1.97	1.85 1.98
1.14	1.13	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.12	1.10
1.14	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.28	1.30	1.32	1.35	1.39		1.92
1.92	1.94	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.93	1.99	2.04	2.02	2.10	2.11	2.12
2.77	2.75	2.71	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.77	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.69	2.60
2.02	2.05	2.05	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.01	2.02	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.04
2.16 2.24 2.22	2.22 2.23 2.24	2.23 2.23 2.23	2.19 2.20 2.24	2.18 2.18 2.23	2.31 2.24 2.24	2.31 2.26 2.24	2.28 2.29 2.27	2.37 2.25 2.34	2.37 2.27 2.38	2.28 2.37	2.24
	1.74 1.81 1.91 1.31 1.56 1.64 1.56 1.64 1.57 1.64 1.75 1.64 1.75 1.64 1.75 1.75 1.76 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74

^{1/} ERS estimate from BLS index and historical data.

Table 50--Red meat supply and utilization, carcass and retail weight 1/

	Produc	tion	Begin-					Total	Per capita		
Year Co	Commer- cial	Farm	ning stocks	Im- ports	Total supply	Ex- ports	Ending stocks	disap- pearance	Carcass weight	Retail weight	
eef:				Mill	ion pounds				Pou	nds	
1989 I II III IV Year	5,530 5,777 5,893 5,774 22,974	40 17 16 40 113	422 398 322 307 422	566 533 524 532 2,175	6,558 6,725 6,755 6,673 25,684	212 271 284 295 1,062	398 322 307 335 335	5,948 6,132 6,164 6,043 24,287	24.0 24.7 24.8 24.2 97.7	16.9 17.4 17.5 17.1 68.9	
1990 I II III Year 2/	5,507 5,733 5,814 22,704	40 17 16 113	335 408 341 335	598 573 595 2,330	6,480 6,731 6,766 25,482	232 237 260 1,025	408 341 322 325	5,840 6,153 6,184 24,132	23.3 24.5 24.6 96.2	16.4 17.3 17.4 67.8	
1991 Year 2/ ork:	23,000	113	325	2,270	25,708	1,055	315	24,338	96.2	67.8	
1989 I II III IV Year	3,885 3,929 3,790 4,155 15,759	19 8 8 19 54	414 468 459 337 414	251 247 198 200 896	4,569 4,652 4,455 4,711 17,123	55 67 66 80 268	468 459 337 285 285	4,047 4,126 4,052 4,346 16,570	16.3 16.6 16.3 17.4 66.6	15.5 15.8 15.4 16.5 63.2	
1990 I II III Year 2/	3,902 3,645 3,639 15,236	19 8 8 54	285 333 339 285	212 231 245 923	4,418 4,217 4,231 16,498	69 59 45 228	333 339 267 350	4,016 3,819 3,919 15,920	16.0 15.2 15.6 63.4	15.2 14.4 14.8 60.1	
1991 Year 2/ eal:	15,750	54	350	965	17,119	265	375	16,479	65.1	61.7	
1989 I II III IV Year	91 85 84 84 344	4 1 2 4 11	5 7 6 5	0 3 0 0 0	/ 100 93 92 93 360	0 0 0 0	7 6 5 4	93 87 87 89 356	0.4 0.4 0.3 0.4 1.4	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 1.2	
1990 I II III Year 2	79 74 80 7	4 1 1 9	4 4 5 4	0 0 0 0	87 79 86 326	0 0 0	4 5 6 5	83 74 80 321	0.3 0.3 0.3 1.3	0.3 0.2 0.3 1.1	
1991 Year 2, amb and Mu	/ 292 utton:	9	5	0	306	0	4	302	1.2	1.0	
1989 I II III IV Year	88 80 81 92 341	2 1 1 2 6	6 7 8 7 6	16 16 15 16 63	112 104 105 117 416	1 0 1 0 2	7 8 7 8 8	104 96 97 109 406	0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.4 1.5	
1990 I II III Year 2,	93 90 85 / 363	2 1 1 6	8 8 10 8	12 12 13 50	115 111 109 427	1 0 1 2	8 10 9 8	106 101 99 417	0.4 0.4 0.4 1.7	0.4 0.4 0.4 1.5	
1991 Year 2, otal red i	/ 363 meat:	6	8	55	432	2	7	423	1.7	1.5	
1989 I II III IV Year	9,594 9,871 9,848 10,105 39,418	65 27 27 65 184	847 880 795 656 847	833 796 737 768 3,134	11,339 11,574 11,407 11,594 43,583	268 338 351 375 1,332	880 795 656 632 632	10,192 10,441 10,400 10,587 41,619	41.1 42.0 41.8 42.4 167.4	33.1 33.8 33.5 34.3 134.7	
1990 I II III Year 2	9,581 9,542 9,618 / 38,616	65 27 26 182	632 753 695 632	822 816 853 3,303	11,100 11,138 11,192 42,733	302 296 306 1,255	753 695 604 688	10,045 10,147 10,282 40,790	40.1 40.5 40.9 162.5	32.3 32.3 32.8 130.4	
Year 2	/ 39,405	182	688	3,290	43,565	1,322	701	41,542	164.2	132.0	

^{1/} May not add due to rounding. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Beginning in 1989 veal trade no longer reported separately.

Table 51--Poultry supply and utilization

	S	laughter					• • • • • • • • • • • •	•	
Year	Feder- ally Inspected	Other	Total	Begin- ning stocks	Total supply	Ex- ports	Ending stocks	Total disap- pearance	Per capita Retail weight
Young chicken.	:			Mi	llion pounds -				Pounds
1989 I II III IV Year 1990	4,129 4,389 4,395 4,420 17,334	21 24 25 25 94	4,150 4,413 4,420 4,445 17,428	36 32 34 36 36	4,186 4,445 4,455 4,481 17,464	175 208 190 240 814	32 34 36 38 38	3,978 4,202 4,229 4,203 16,612	16.1 16.9 17.0 16.8 66.8
I II III 2/ Year 3/ 1991	4,495 4,657 4,613 18,445	26 28 27 107	4,521 4,685 4,641 18,552	38 31 30 38	4,559 4,717 4,671 18,590	277 310 260 1,107	31 30 24 30	4,250 4,377 4,387 17,453	17.0 17.5 17.5 69.6
Year 3/ Other chicker	19,500 n:	106	19,606	30	19,636	1,100	30	18,506	73.1
1989 I II III IV Year 1990	137 135 132 126 530	12 12 11 11 45	148 147 143 136 575	157 146 158 155 157	305 293 301 292 731	5 4 6 8 24	146 158 155 189 189	153 131 139 95 518	0.6 0.5 0.6 0.4 2.1
I II III 2/ Year 3/	133 145 128 542	11 12 11 46	145 158 139 588	189 219 236 189	334 377 375 777	8 7 6 28	219 236 201 200	106 134 168 549	0.4 0.5 0.7 2.2
1991 Year 3/ Total chicke	535 n:	46	581	200	781	26	200	555	2.2
1989 I II II IV Year	4,266 4,524 4,527 4,546 17,864	33 35 36 35 139	4,299 4,559 4,563 4,581 18,003	192 179 192 191 192	4,491 4,738 4,756 4,773 18,195	181 213 196 247 838	179 192 191 228 228	4,131 4,333 4,368 4,298 17,130	16.7 17.4 17.6 17.2 68.9
1990 I II III 2/ Year 3/ 1991	4,628 4,802 4,741 18,987	37 40 38 153	4,665 4,843 4,780 19,140	227 250 266 227	4,893 5,094 5,046 19,367	285 317 266 1,135	250 266 225 230	4,358 4,511 4,554 18,002	17.4 18.0 18.2 71.8
Year 3/	20,035	152	20,187	230	20,417	1,126	230	19,061	75.3
1989 I II III IV Year 1990	804 1,014 1,176 1,181 4,175	17 25 30 30 101	820 1,039 1,206 1,211 4,276	250 269 455 569 250	1,070 1,308 1,661 1,780 4,526	8 10 12 11 41	269 455 569 236 236	793 844 1,080 1,534 4,250	3.2 3.4 4.3 6.1 17.1
I II III 2/ Year 3/	983 1,102 1,221 4,546	23 27 32 112	1,007 1,129 1,253 4,659	236 319 489 236	1,243 1,448 1,742 4,895	11 10 12 45	319 489 617 260	912 949 1,113 4,590	3.6 3.8 4.4 18.3
1991 Year 3/ Total poultr	4,810 y:	117	4,927	260	5,187	45	250	4,892	19.3
1989' I II III IV Year 1990	5,070 5,538 5,704 5,727 22,039	49 60 66 66 241	5,119 5,599 5,770 5,792 22,280	442 448 647 760 442	5,561 6,047 6,416 6,553 22,722	189 223 208 258 878	448 647 760 463 463	4,924 5,177 5,448 5,831 21,380	19.9 20.8 21.9 23.3 85.9
I II III 2/ Year 3/ 1991	5,611 5,904 5,963 23,533	60 68 70 265	5,672 5,972 6,033 23,799	463 570 755 463	6,135 6,542 6,788 24,262	297 327 278 1,180	570 755 842 490	5,269 5,460 5,668 22,592	21.0 21.8 22.6 90.0
	24,845	269	25,114	490	25,604	1,171	480	23,953	94.7

^{1/} May not add due to rounding. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

Table 52--Total red meat and poultry supply and utilization, carcass and retail weight 1/

	Total	Begin-					Total	Per c	apita
Year	produc- tion	ning stocks	Im- ports	Total supply	Ex- ports	Ending stocks	disap- pearance	Carcass weight	Retail weight
				Million pour	vdc			Davis	- J-
Total red n	neat and poul	try:		micron pour	MS			Poul	nas
I II III	14,778 15,497 15,645	1,289 1,328 1,442	833 796 737	16,900 17,621 17,823	479 563 553	1,328 1,442	15,093 15,616 15,854	60.9 62.8 63.6	52.9 54.6
IV Year 1990	15,645 15,962 61,882	1,416 1,289	768 3,134	18,147 66,305	615 2,210	1,416 1,095 1,095	16,436 62,999	65.9 253.2	55.4 57.7 220.5
I II III	15,318 15,541 15,677 62,597	1,095 1,323 1,450	822 816 853	17,235 17,680 17,980	599 623 584	1,323 1,450 1,446	15,314 15,607 15,950	61.2 62.2 63.5	53.3 54.1 55.3
Year 2/	62,597	1,095	3,303	17,980 66,995	584 2,435	1,446 1,178	63,382	252.6	220.5
Year 2/	64,701	1,178	3,290	69,169	2,493	1,181	65,495	258.8	226.7

^{1/} May not add due to rounding. 2/ Forecast.

Table 53--Egg supply and utilization (population includes military) 1/

Year	Pro- duction	Beginning stocks	Breaking egg use	Imports 2/	Total supply	Exports	Hatching egg use 3/	Ending stocks	Consumpt Total	ion Per capita
Total eggs					Mill	ion dozen				
1989 I II III IV Year	1,388.8 1,394.1 1,389.2 1,414.7 5,586.8	15.2 11.7 12.2 11.6 15.2		1.9 8.2 10.4 4.6 25.2	1,405.9 1,414.0 1,411.8 1,430.9 5,627.1	23.7 21.2 23.2 23.5 91.6	155.3 165.4 161.4 160.5 642.8	11.7 12.2 11.6 10.7 10.7	1,215.2 1,215.1 1,215.6 1,236.2 4,882.1	58.8 58.7 58.6 59.4 235.5
1990 I II III Year 4/ 1991	1,390.3 1,412.8 1,411.5 5,649.6	10.7 13.4 14.4 10.7		1.9 4.1 3.5 12.0	1,402.8 1,430.4 1,429.4 5,672.2	18.4 18.8 25.0 87.2	167.3 173.1 168.9 679.2	13.4 14.4 12.0 12.0	1,203.7 1,224.1 1,223.5 4,893.9	57.7 58.6 58.5 234.0
Year 4/ Shell eggs	5,715.0	12.0		8.0	5,735.0	96.0	720.0	12.0	4,907.0	232.7
1989 I II III IV Year	1,388.8 1,394.1 1,389.2 1,414.7 5,586.8	0.7	219.6 257.3 245.1 227.0 949.0	1.4 7.6 9.9 4.1 22.9	1,170.9 1,144.8 1,154.8 1,192.4 4,662.9	9.1 9.7 16.2 17.4 52.4	155.3 165.4 161.4 160.5 642.8	0.5 0.8 0.7 0.4 0.4	1,006.0 968.9 976.5 1,014.1 3,967.4	48.7 46.8 47.0 48.7 190.6
1990 I II III	1,390.3 1,412.8 1,411.5	0.4 0.7 0.7	240.6 268.0 274.8	1.4 3.8 3.1	1,151.4 1,149.4 1,140.4	12.1 12.1 16.6	167.3 173.1 168.9	0.7 0.7 0.5	971.3 961.0 954.4	46.6 46.1 45.6

^{1/} Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Shell eggs and approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg products.
3/ Hatching egg use for 1986-present calculated by a new method. 4/ Forecast. --- Not applicable for total egg supply and utilization.

Table 54Selected price								1				
Item	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	0ct.
					D	ollars p	er cwt					
Slaughter Steers: Omaha												
Choice, 1000-1100 lb Select, 1000-1100 lb	72.48 69.63	75.21 71.99	76.73 74.02	76.61 73.92	78.15 75.46	79.36 77.00	77.57 75.91	75.63 73.88	74.46 72.65	76.22 73.97	75.75 73.57	77.50 75.50
Choice, 1000-1100 lb	74.88	76.63	77.19	78.67	78.38	78.13	75.90	74.34	74.75	76.70	76.75	77.58
Colorado Choice, 1100-1300 lb Texas	75.21	77.43	78.45	78.30	79.30	79.78	78.13	76.61	75.35	77.63	78.07	79.65
Choice, 1000-1100 lb Slaughter heifers:	75.47	77.97	79.02	78.62	79.31	80.00	78.14	76.73	75.07	77.61	78.05	79.82
Omaha Choice, 1000-1200 lb Select, 900-1000 lb Cows:	73.30 69.38	75.71 71.58	77.69 73.32	77.48 73.15	78.42 74.19	79.51 75.63	77.82 74.56	76.08 72.41	74.77 71.04	76.46 72.28	76.41 72.17	78.38 74.27
Omaha Commercial Breaking Utility Boning Utility Canner Cutter	45.67 46.60 48.70 42.57 45.67	49.00 49.38 50.72 42.48 48.29	49.38 49.78 51.22 43.27 48.40	52.13 52.79 54.86 46.83 51.59	54.04 54.67 55.96 49.25 54.92	53.77 54.48 55.84 49.21 54.67	54.96 55.41 56.37 50.12 55.38	55.63 56.04 58.42 52.00 56.31	54.27 54.56 56.88 50.58 54.77	56.03 56.07 56.90 51.75 55.77	54.40 54.33 54.46 48.71 53.63	51.73 51.10 53.23 45.80 51.08
Vealers: 1/ Choice, New York Feeder steers: Kansas City	94.50	97.88	99.35	104.38	101.50	102.88	102.00	99.88	96.00	94.60	95.50	95.00
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb 600-700 lb	96.63 87.38	95.13 86.25	97.40 85.70	101.00 84.88	102.88 87.50	104.88 90.81	105.30 91.90	108.50 94.13	107.50 93.50	105.50 92.30	nq 91.50	nq nq
All weights and grades	82.65	82.30	82.47	82.86	83.15	85.42	85.14	87.77	86.82	87.30	87.58	nq
Okla. City Medium No. 1 400-500 lb 600-700 lb 700-800 lb Amarillo	102.03 86.34 85.15	99.77 88.67 87.11	101.23 87.34 84.86	105.13 85.35 82.14	105.89 87.85 82.18	111.35 91.13 84.49	109.74 93.71 86.80	106.14 94.74 90.39	106.03 93.35 90.02	110.42 96.50 91.54	106.41 94.41 90.91	104.25 92.14 90.30
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb Georgia Auctions	82.80	85.17	85.45	84.13	86.13	85.88	87.30	87.63	89.44	94.10	90.88	90.00
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb Medium No. 2,	79.00	79.33	80.40	82.00	83.75	86.75	86.80	87.13	86.67	87.60	85.00	82.20
400-500 lb Feeder heifers: Medium No. 1,	81.00	80.33	83.20	89.25	92.13	93.13	90.90	89.88	88.17	91.40	87.63	86.90
Kansas City 400-500 lb 600-700 lb Okla. City	86.50 81.88	84.38 80.88	85.60 80.80	89.50 80.75	92.13 80.38	92.88 84.69	95.20 85.50	94.38 84.75	91.50 84.75	91.00 85.20	ng 85.50	nq nq
400-500 lb 600-700 lb Slaughter hogs: Barrows and gilts	86.59 80.64	83.01 82.91	87.64 81.83	90.39 79.81	92.14 80.83	95.47 83.10	96.03 85.50	94.30 87.14	91.53 87.61	96.30 89.74	92.97 87.49	91.23 85.25
Omaha No. 1 & 2, 230-240 lb All weights Sioux City 7 markets 2/ Sows:	47.15 45.92 46.39 45.77	51.03 49.68 49.65 49.33	49.33 48.52 48.41 47.94	50.33 47.22 49.48 48.51	53.03 51.76 52.56 51.91	54.80 54.32 54.63 54.11	63.54 62.21 62.80 62.18	61.71 60.71 61.34 60.75	63.18 62.31 62.54 61.87	57.59 56.94 56.37 56.05	55.91 55.34 55.64 55.10	57.83 57.71 58.02 57.15
7 markets 2/ Feeder pigs: No. 1 & 2, So. Mo.,	38.53	41.73	43.88	43.91	47.61	51.49	54.27	52.45	49.20	50.53	47.04	50.38
40-50 lb (per hd.) Slaughter lambs:	38.33	36.21	44.58	54.41	63.19	64.97	56.80	47.32	46.35	45.85	45.91	52.33
Choice, San Angelo Choice, So. St. Paul	56.06 54.60	61.00 57.69	54.80 55.88	60.38 61.68	63.69 63.43	63.13 57.43	62.25 61.70	53.56 53.70	53.25 51.71	51.20 49.94	51.75 49.00	52.50 50.20
Ewes, Good, San Angelo So. St. Paul	35.25 16.70	39.42 23.52	38.30 23.30	38.47 22.00	38.81 22.65	36.50 17.85	33.25 13.88	32.38 13.93	34.83 15.47	36.60 19.74	32.88 14.91	32.00 16.69
Feeder lambs: Choice, San Angelo Choice, So. St. Paul	74.88 68.08	76.00 70.65	72.10 65.96	74.88 68.65	75.63 70.00	71.31 62.38	64.30 64.88	56.50 56.45	53.75 51.16	58.30 48.36	55.75 49.50	55.90 50.30
Farm prices: Beef cattle Calves Hogs Sheep Lambs	69.80 86.70 45.00 29.50 58.70	71.00 89.10 48.20 31.10 59.00	73.70 91.00 47.30 32.20 56.40	74.60 96.00 48.20 30.90 59.80	74.20 99.10 51.30 30.00 66.00	74.60 100.40 53.80 23.50 62.90	74.40 101.00 61.20 19.70 59.80	74.40 98.10 60.10 19.60 55.40	73.60 96.50 60.80 24.70 54.40	76.10 99.20 55.90 24.30 54.00	75.00 95.00 54.30 18.90 52.80	75.10 95.60 56.90 19.80 52.80

Table 34selected price								•••••	41.			
Item	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
					D	ollars p	er cwt					
Meat prices:												
Wholesale Central U.S. markets												
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	92.92	100.73	99.89	100.95	102.04	100.61	101.29	101.51	101.62	105.22	101.93	96.00
Boxed beef cut-out Choice, 1-3												,,,,,
550-700 lb 700-850 lb	115.06 113.16	119.52	121.75 121.24	120.97 120.28	122.10 121.61	123.62 123.64	124.56 125.98	121.53 122.56	118.54 118.85	121.52 121.26	121.18	124.96
Select, 1-3 550-700 lb	107.88										120.33	124.41
700+ lb		110.52	115.85 115.80	117.22 117.03	118.79 118.62	119.31 119.25	115.75 116.54	114.20 114.94	113.43 113.58	115.13 115.23	115.17 114.66	116.84 115.78
Cutter Cows Pork loins	92.92	100.73	99.89	100.95	102.04	100.61	101.29	101.51	101.62	112.13	101.93	102.58
14-18 lb 3/ Pork bellies	91.75	107.28	101.36	107.75	117.26	120.68	136.06	125.62	144.14	119.56	121.64	113.71
12-14 lb Hams, skinned	49.96	42.23	48.65	42.53	42.60	52.60	61.48	65.15	53.18	51.08	51.31	59.83
14-17 lb	87.00	78.89	68.44 67.95	76.50	79.00 77.68	77.33 74.11	81.60	ng 85.60	91.00	nq 91.29	101.75	107.24
17-20 lb Pork cut-out	87.48	84.38		75.38			81.67		89.20		95.82	104.32
value 4/ East Coast	64.78	67.26	63.49	65.30	69.54	72.14	81.49	80.61	82.31	76.81	76.16	77.98
Lamb, Choice and Pri 35-45 lb	ime 124.60	136.22	127.05	142.81	145.25	135.56	128.75	119.94	124.88	118.25	117.88	122.45
55-65 lb	109.65	136.22 122.72	112.25	127.81	135.25	135.56 123.38	125.25	120.25	124.88	120.25	120.00	119.85
Potoil						Cents p	er lb					
Retail Beef	244.4	2/0 /	27/ /	274 0	272 5	277.0	207 (202.4	270.0	200 (200 (202.7
Choice All fresh	266.4 243.7	269.4 245.4	274.4 247.8	271.0 249.1	272.5 249.1	277.9 252.9	283.6 251.5	282.1 254.0	279.9 255.8	280.6 254.7	280.6 256.4	282.7 259.4
Pork	189.6	191.2	195.1	196.5	197.0	200.9	206.2	218.1	222.2	224.9	220.8	223.2
Price indexes: (BLS)					In	dexes, 1	982-84=1	00				
Retail meats Beef and veal	119.3 121.3	120.0	122.3 124.5	123.5 126.2	124.0 126.6	125.2 128.0	126.6 128.5	129.6 129.0	130.3	130.5 128.5	131.0 129.5	131.7 130.1
Pork	116.8	117.2	119.7	119.7	121.0	121.6	125.5	132.9	134.8	136.5	135.4	136.4
Other meats Poultry	119.0 126.8	119.5 127.8	121.6 128.6	122.9 130.5	122.7 134.8	124.4 132.1	124.2 132.3	127.4 134.0	127.9 135.3	128.0 133.6	129.8 134.6	130.0 133.7
Livestock-feed ratios Omaha: 5/												
Steer-corn Hog-corn	32.2 20.1	32.8 21.7	34.2 21.6	34.0 22.0	32.6 21.9	31.1 21.2	29.3 23.6	27.9	28.5 23.9	30.9 23.1	34.5 25.1	36.5 27.0

1/ Beginning Jan. 1989 New York auctions (150-250 lb). 2/ St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. 3/ Prior to 1984, 8-14 lb; 1984 and 1985, 14-17 lb; 1986, 14-18 lb. 4/ U.S. #2, 175 lb carcass. 5/ Bushels of No. 2 yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds live weight.

Item	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
							1,000 h	ead					
ederally inspected:													
Slaughter Cattle	2,706	2 876	2 694	2,600	2,775	2 437	2,696	2 552	2 920	2,873	2,789	2,918	2,553
Steers	1,320	2,876 1,332	1,257	1,245	1,324	2,437 1,208	1,363	2,552 1,314	2,920 1,511	1,486	1,418	1,475	1,245
Heifers	853	904	2,694 1,257 789	766	807	749	814	751	874	894	889	906	822
Cows	477	578	591	542	590	434	469	437	478	438	429	475	433
Bulls and stags Calves	56 173	62 191	58 175	47 167	54 175	45 145	50 165	49 128	57 137	54 132	52 139	62 147	53 132
Sheep and lambs	441	468	467	457	479	431	481	466	465	426	430	463	422
Hogs	7.493	7,823	7,815	7,012	7,407	6,643	7,279	6,785	6,799	6,152	5,983	7,110	6,722
Percentage sows	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.6
							Pound	ls					
Average live wt per head Cattle	1,154	1,156	1,159	1,156	1,150	1,150	1,136	1,117	1,113	1,120	1,128	1,146	1,149
Calves	255	259	250	237	246	261	264	270	285	285	278	287	290
Sheep and lambs	120	124	127	129	129	131	130	126	128	126	123	122	123
Hogs	246	248	251	250	249	248	249	250	251	252	249	249	247
Average dressed wt Beef	696	696	692	688	684	687	682	672	676	678	685	696	698
Veal	155	157	152	144	149	158	162	168	181	185	180	185	187
Lamb and mutton	60	64	65	66	66	67	66	64	65	64	63	62	62
Pork	176	178	181	179	180	179	179	180	181	182	180	180	179
						Mi	llion p	oounds					
Production Beef	1,874	1,992	1,855	1,783	1,889	1,668	1 831	1,709	1,967	1,943	1,903	2,024	1,777
Veal	26	30	26	1,733	26	23	1,831 26	21	24	24	24	27	24
Lamb and mutton	27	29	30	30	31	28	32	30	30	27	27	29	26
Pork	1,318	1,387	1,410	1,252	1,327	1,186	1,300	1,219	1,228	1,116	1,075	1,278	1,199
Commercial: 1/							1,000 H	nead					
Slaughter	2 77/	2 06/	2 785	2,681	2 851	2 502	2,764	2,618	2 080	2 03/	2,852	2,983	2,614
Cattle 1/ Steers	2,774 1,353	2,964 1,372	2,785 1,299	1,284	2,851 1,360	2,502	1,398	1,348	2,989 1,547	2,934 1,518	1,450	1,508	1,275
Heifers	875	932	815	789	829	769	834	771	894	913	910	926	841
Cows	489	596	611	559	606	446	481	448	490	448	439	486	443
Bulls and Stags Calves	57 179	64 198	60 182	48 172	56 181	46 150	51 171	51 133	58 142	55 137	53 144	63 152	55 138
Sheep and Lambs	456	484	482	470	489	441	493	487	478	440	447	482	439
Hogs	7,678	8,032	8,039	7,236	7,605	6,820	7,454	6,959	6,976	6,322	6,153	7,301	6,896
						Mi	llion	oounds					
Production	1,913	2 0/1	1 004	1 020	1 072	1,705	1 970	1 7/7	2 007	1,979	1,939	2,062	1,813
Beef Veal	28	2,041	1,906 28	1,828 25	1,932	1,705	28	1,747 23	2,007 26	25	26	2,002	26
Lamb and mutton	27	30	31	31	32	24	32	31	31	28	28	30	27
Pork	1,349	1,421	1,446	1,288	1,359	1,215	1,328	1,247	1,256	1,142	1,102	1,309	1,228
Cold storage stocks: 2/ Beef	232	223	237	246	261	269	308	296	272	258	266	240	244
Veal	5	4	231	4	4	4	300	5	5	5	6	6	- 6
Lamb and mutton	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	_ 8	8	10	_10	9	9
Pork	278	276	281	256	272	308	297	319	323	293	256	225	225
Total meat Trade:	557	535	555	536	565	610	638	651	633	592	566	507	507
Imports (carcass wt)													
Beef and veal 3/	144.7	177.8	180.4	195.4	202.3	189.7	206.0	173.7	188.7	210.6	195.6	209.5	
Lamb, mutton, and goat	4.1	5.7	4.5	6.7	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.9	4.1	5.6	4.6	5.2	
Pork Exports (carcass wt)	67.5	65.9	66.8	66.8	64.0	69.2	82.8	76.3	70.9	83.5	57.6	80.6	
Beef and veal 3/	76.6	96.6	88.5	79.1	72.9	73.3	86.2	70.4	85.0	81.7	84.5	100.6	
Lamb and mutton	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	
Pork	22.5	29.4	26.1	24.7	25.2	21.3	22.9	23.0	20.1	15.6	15.0	15.6	

^{1/} Federally inspected and other commercial. Classes estimated. 2/ End of month. Beginning January 1977, excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. 3/ Beginning January 1989, veal trade is no longer reported separately.

Impact of Different Cost Assumptions on Long Term Projections for the Broiler Industry

Ву

Richard P. Stillman and Mark R. Weimar *

Abstract: Increased production efficiencies in the broiler industry has resulted in higher broiler consumption and lower prices relative to other meats. Different assumptions about the trends in costs influence the outcome of long-term projections. Changes in assumptions about cost increases can have about a 4.5 pound effect on projections of per capita broiler consumption by the year 2000. These cost assumptions also impact the projections for beef, pork, and turkeys.

Keywords: Broilers, costs, projections, impact, consumption, prices.

During the 1980's, a great deal of attention was focused on the competition between broilers and red meats. Broiler consumption continued to increase as red meat consumption declined. Much has been written on the cause of this shifting pattern. A few suggested causes for changes in broiler market share are changed tastes and preferences, increased fast food market share for broilers and lower relative prices for broilers resulting from increased production efficiency.

Over the past several decades the broiler industry has adopted new technology and integrated production and marketing levels. This has allowed the industry to continue to reduce the real (inflation adjusted) cost of production, and, therefore, reduce the real price of the product and still remain profitable. Some of the gains in broiler consumption relative to beef and pork have been a result of the continuing lower relative prices. However, the ability of the broiler industry to continue this trend is open to question.

In this article we examine three scenarios about trends in broiler production efficiency and how each impacts projections of longer-term production and prices for the livestock and poultry industries. The annual livestock model used in making these projections is estimated using real (inflation adjusted) data (Weimar and Stillman). The results of the three scenarios are expressed in relative terms comparing the rate of change in costs versus the general inflation rate 1/1.

The first scenario assumes that gains in technology have been exhausted and that cost of production for broilers will rise at the same rate as the general inflation rate (constant

* The authors are an economist with the Beef and Sheep Analysis section and the section leader of the Dairy Research section, of Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Branch; Economic Research Service.

real costs). A second set of assumptions has the broiler costs increasing at a lesser rate than the general inflation rate (decreasing real costs). The third scenario assumes that broiler costs will increase at a greater rate than the general inflation rate (increasing real costs). The constant-real-costs scenario will be the base and the other scenarios will be presented as changes from this base to illustrate the impact of different cost assumptions on long-term projections.

Broiler Industry Cost Structure and Assumptions

The Economic Research Service (ERS) of USDA estimates a cost and return budget for the broiler industry (1). This budget is used in the annual livestock model as the decision criterion for broiler industry production (2). Costs include feed, other production, feed efficiency, and farm-to-wholesale marketing. These costs must be estimated in order to do any longer-term analysis. Assumptions about these costs affect the outcome of the analysis.

Feed costs are based on a ration that is 70 percent corn and 30 percent soybean meal by weight. Additional feed ingredients are included as a percentage markup of primary feed costs. The feed efficiency factor is the number of pounds of feed needed to produce a pound of liveweight broiler and has declined from 2.6 pounds in 1967 to 2.03 pounds in 1984.

Other production costs include chicks, labor, fuel, energy, litter, and veterinary services. Farm-to-wholesale marketing costs include assembly, processing and packing, and distribution. These cost categories have not kept pace with the general inflation rate. There are many reasons for this general trend. Technological advancements, concentration of the industry into larger, more efficient units, and better management are but a few of the reasons for the reduction in real costs.

During the past several years the rate of decrease in real broiler production costs have begun to flatten. This raises

^{1/} Real costs (prices) are actual costs (prices) divided by the Consumer Price Index for all items (CPI). They are deflated and indicate how costs have changed relative to the inflation in the general economy.

questions as to whether the broiler industry has already exploited most of the available efficiencies. If so, real costs may begin to flatten out or even increase.

Long-term Projections

Figure A-1 gives a general indication of the history of real costs and how costs for the broiler industry were adjusted. In general, inflation adjusted costs have decreased over time. The model results for the increasing and decreasing real costs solution will be presented as the change from the base (constant real cost) solution.

Figure A-1
Real broller production costs and forecasts

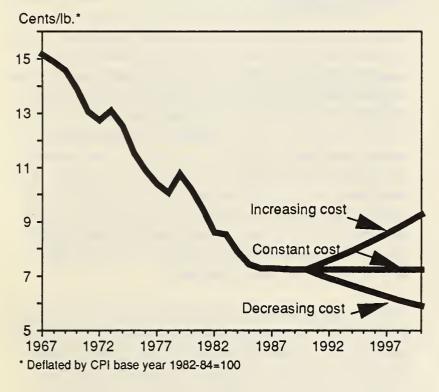
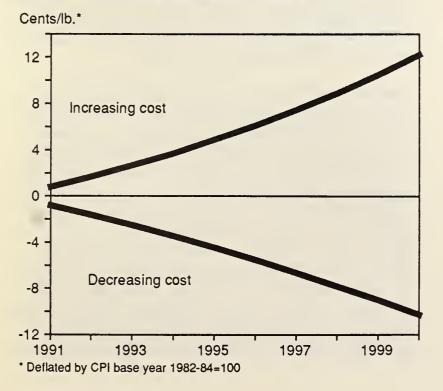


Figure A-2
Total real cost differentials for broilers



The initial cost variables for each scenario were developed by fitting the inflation-adjusted cost categories to a time trend for the period 1967 to 1989. These equations were then simulated from 1990 to 2000, under different values of the trend variable, to generate the different cost estimates (fig. A-2). For the base solution, the trend variable was held constant at the 1990 level. This allowed the costs to remain constant in real terms. For the decreasing cost scenario the trend variable was allowed to increase at the historic rate. Finally, for the increasing cost scenario the trend was reversed and costs started to increase at the rate that they had been decreasing. Due to the functional form of the trend estimates, the rate of change in costs was slightly different between the decreasing cost scenario and the increasing cost scenario. Because of this difference the results are not symmetric.

These changes in costs were then inputed into the annual livestock model. All other factors such as feed costs and macroeconomic variables were held constant among the scenarios. The model was then simulated from 1991 to 2000 and the results are presented in real dollars using the Consumer Price Index base year 1982-1984=100.

Simulation Results

Impact of Different Cost Assumptions on the Broiler Industry.

The difference between broiler consumption in the increasing and decreasing costs scenarios is about 4.6 pounds per person by the end of the 10-year simulation period (table 1). Per capita consumption in the increasing cost scenario is about 2.5 pounds less then the base solution by the end of the simulation. Conversely, broiler consumption is about 2.2 pounds higher than the base solution under the assumption

Table A-1--Per capita consumption impact of changing broiler costs.

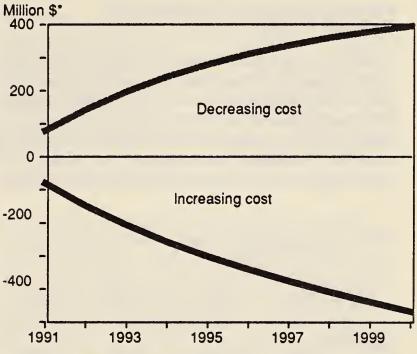
	Beef	Pork	Broiler	Turkey
Increasi	ng	pou	nds	
costs 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	-0.0012 0055 0102 0131 0131 0101 0040 .0056 .0196 .0368	-0.0015 .0048 .0194 .0392 .0640 .0932 .1257 .1610 .1981	-0.0806 2136 3904 6045 8508 -1.1256 -1.4248 -1.7462 -2.0911 -2.4557	0.0005 .0021 .0049 .0086 .0134 .0188 .0250 .0315 .0386
Decreasi costs 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	.0012 .0054 .0099 .0122 .0118 .0083 .0018 0080 0217 0383	.0015 0048 0191 0378 0608 0874 1162 1465 1776 2087	.0794 .2076 .3749 .5735 .7971 1.0413 1.3011 1.5732 1.8577 2.1501	0004 0020 0047 0083 0126 0175 0226 0283 0339 0395

Table A-2--Price impacts of changing broiler costs.

Real 7-market Barrow and Gilt	Real 12-city Wholesale Broiler	Real ERS Wholesale 3 region
dolla	rs/cwt	
0.0195 .0316 .0400 .0500 .0578 .0640 .0694 .0734 .0770	0.1708 .4456 .7940 1.2050 1.6648 2.1665 2.7104 3.2864 3.8812 4.5115	0.0449 .1158 .2070 .3144 .4327 .5596 .6973 .8413 .9835 1.1385
0191 0304 0377 0461 0520 0560 0590 0605 0614 0619	1680 4324 7600 -1.1371 -1.5482 -1.9847 -2.4449 -2.9182 -3.3907 -3.8758	0443 1121 1975 2952 3995 5078 6215 7358 8433 9565
	7-market Barrow and Gilt dolla 0.0195 .0316 .0400 .0500 .0578 .0640 .0770 .0806 019103040377046105200560059006050614	7-market Barrow and Gilt dollars/cwt

Figure A-3

Change in total broiler real net returns



* Deflated by CPI base year 1982-84=100

of decreasing real costs. Changes in the production levels also had an impact on the prices generated by the model. The difference in 12-city broiler prices between the increasing and decreasing costs scenarios is about 9 cents per pound in 1982 dollars by the end of the simulation (table 2). Relative to the base solution, the increasing costs scenario shows that the 12-city broiler price is about 4.5 cents per pound higher. The price is 4 cents per pound lower in the decreasing cost scenario, in 1982 dollars, by the year 2000.

Estimates of total net returns to the broiler industry reflect the relative gains and losses under the different cost assumptions (fig. A-3). Total net returns are estimated by multiplying production times net returns per unit. Total net returns are defined as net returns per pound ready-to-cook (RTC) weight as estimated by the ERS cost budgets multiplied by RTC broiler production. This is an approximation of the total net revenue of the broiler industry and is only used for comparison purposes. Under the increasing costs scenario, real total net returns are approximately \$450 million (1982 dollars) lower than the base level by the year 2000. In the decreasing costs scenario, real total net returns were about \$400 million (1982 dollars) higher than the base solution.

Impacts of Varying Cost Assumptions on Competing Meats

Not only is the broiler industry impacted by changes in costs but, because of competition for the consumer dollar, the total meat industry is affected. Yet, because the cross effects are small, there is little impact on prices and consumption (table 1). Per capita beef consumption is about .04 of a pound higher than the base under the increasing cost scenario. It is approximately the same amount lower under the decreasing costs scenario, by the end of the simulation. Fed steer prices are about 20 cents per hundredweight different under each scenario. Because of less competition between broilers and beef, the beef producers sell product at higher prices under the increasing cost scenario. The opposite is true for the decreasing cost scenario.

Pork per capita consumption showed the same basic trend as beef. Under the increasing costs scenario, pork consumption was about .25 pounds higher, while barrow and gilt prices are about 6 cents per cwt higher. With decreasing broiler costs, pork production is about .2 pounds less and barrow and gilt prices are about 8 cents lower per cwt. Turkey per capita consumption is about .05 pounds lower in the decreasing cost scenario and about .04 pound higher when assuming increasing broiler costs. Turkey prices are about 1.1 cents per pound higher under the increasing scenario and about .9 cents lower with decreasing broiler costs.

Total net returns to the other meat producers also changes with the assumptions about broiler costs. The total differential between the increasing and decreasing costs scenarios, by the year 2000, was about \$900 million (in 1982 dollars), for the broiler industry. The impact on the other meats was slightly less. The difference in total net returns to the beef industry is about \$130 million by the end of the simulation period. The increasing cost scenario resulted in total net returns to beef producers increasing by \$70 million by the end of 10 years. The decreasing cost scenario would reduce cow calf operators' net returns by about \$60 million. Hog producers would receive about \$30 million less in net returns if the broiler industry continues to reduce their real costs. If the broiler industry faces increasing costs, then the hog indus-

try would gain approximately \$40 million. Turkey producers are about \$50 million dollars better off under the increasing broiler cost scenario, and total net returns are about \$40 million lower under the decreasing cost assumption.

Conclusion

In this article we addressed the impact on the broiler industry's long term performance given different cost assumptions: higher, unchanged, and lower real costs. Which of these scenarios is most likely remains open to question. Some broiler industry analysts indicate that the present technology is almost fully exploited. Any change in the future will likely be small, unless significant new technologies are found. However, the likely result is somewhere between the base and the decreasing real cost scenarios.

Also examined are some of the cross effects of these assumptions on the other meat producers. The results presented here are in inflation adjusted terms and should be used only as approximations of the relative magnitude of the results from each of these assumptions.

The broiler industry would benefit from a continued reduction in their real cost. Consumers would receive more product at lower real costs. However, increased competition from the broiler industry would reduce the returns to the beef, pork, and turkey industries. The change from a decreasing cost to a constant or increasing cost industry would make broiler meat less competitive with other meats and decrease production growth rates.

References

- 1. Esterling, Edward H. and Floyd A. Lasley. *Estimating Costs and Returns for Poultry and Eggs*. USDA, ERS, Staff Report no. AGES850703, July 1985.
- 2. Weimar, Mark R. and Richard Stillman, "A Long Term Forecasting Model of the Livestock and Poultry Sectors." Proceeding from the NCR Conference on Applied Commodity Price Analysis, Forecasting, and Market Risk Management. Chicago, IL, April 23-24, 1990.

Market Trends Driving Broiler Consumption

by

Mark R. Weimar and Richard P. Stillman*

Abstract: Changing market structure of the U.S. broiler industry and changing product form has made identifying exact demand relationships difficult, and in turn, forecasting prices more complex. Changes in price-quantity relationships are described for broilers and competing meats such as beef and pork. Results from the National Broiler Council marketing-practices survey suggests that shifting price-quantity relationships probably arise from changes in market channels and product form, as well as the opening of new markets.

Keywords: Marketing channels, broilers, demand, prices, quantity, National Broiler Council, consumption, disappearance.

Introduction

The changing market structure of the U.S. broiler industry and changing product form have made identifying exact demand relationships, and in turn, price forecasting more complex in recent years. Obtaining reliable information on the changes is a continuing challenge and the available information is possibly often misleading in its implications for price forecasting. The biennial processor-and-distributor survey by the National Broiler Council helps explain some of the changes in the price-quantity relationships for broilers. $(A.1)^1$

Some marketing changes in the broiler industry are examined in this paper. The shifts in price-quantity relationships, which have added to the complexity of predicting broiler prices, are presented. Last, the National Broiler Council market-research data are explored for further insights into some of the changes found in price-quantity relationships.

Changing Markets and Market Relationships

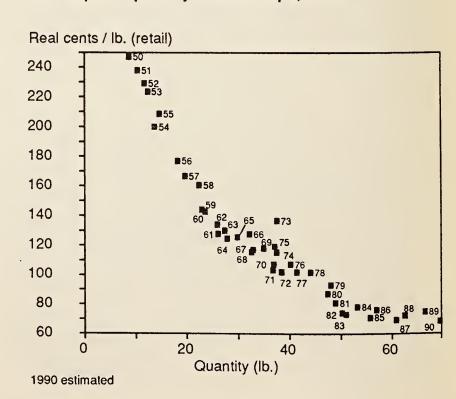
Broiler integrators increased production from 1.3 billion pounds in 1950 to more than 18.6 billion in 1990 (4, 5). Factors contributing to the expanded output include vertical integration, the wider scope of markets penetrated, and increased production efficiencies through improved genetics and slaughter plants. (See accompanying article by Stillman and Weimar.) These increased efficiencies decreased the inflation-adjusted cost (real cost) per pound. This allowed broiler prices to decline relative to other meats and led to higher broiler production (3).

*Authors are Section Leader of Dairy Research Section and Agricultural Economist, Beef and Sheep Analysis Section.

The relationship between the real broiler retail price and per capita broiler consumption followed a fairly consistent pattern until the 1980's (A.2). Broiler consumption and price relative to other meats followed similar patterns. Through the 1970's, increased broiler quantities led to lower real prices. However, in the early 1980's, this relationships began to change. Figure B-1 shows a fairly smooth price-quantity relationship sloping downward-to-the-right until 1982. Yet, since 1982, the curve has had little slope. This seems to imply that broiler producers can sell larger quantities at the same real price.

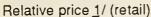
What has caused the apparent price responsiveness of broilers to approach zero during the 1980's? One factor might that be that large decreases in competing meat supplies maintain broiler prices in spite of increased broiler production.

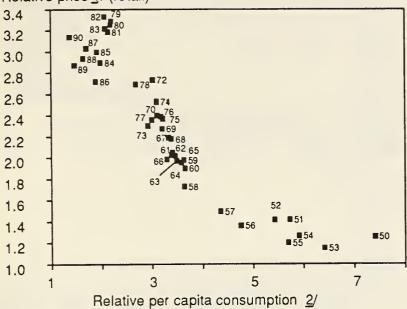
Figure B-1 **Broiler price-quantity relationships, 1950-90**



¹ All A-prefaced notes refer to appendix notes.

Figure B-2
Price-quantity relationships:
Beef divided by broilers





1990 estimated

1/ Beef price divided by broiler price

2/ Beef per capita consumption divided by broiler per capita consumption

But did the price-quantity relationships among meats remain intact?

Relationships between beef or pork and broilers appear to have changed since 1983. Before 1983, larger quantities of broiler meat relative to competing meats induced lower relative prices. Figure B-2 shows the relative retail price of beef to broilers compared with the relative pounds of beef to broilers consumed². Even though broiler consumption has been gaining on the larger beef consumption since 1983, the relative price of beef has not been gaining in relation to broilers. In fact, the relationship appears to have shifted to the left.

The similar relationship between pork and broilers (fig. B-3) does not exhibit the large change displayed between beef and broilers, but there is a change. Not only does the relationship appear to move to the left, but relative pork prices appear to fall as relative pork production falls.

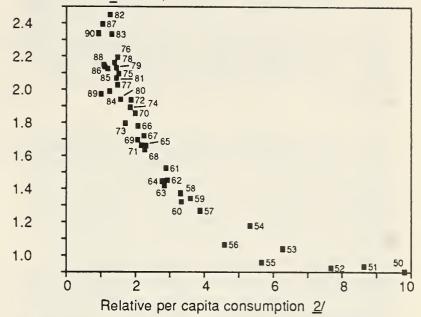
Thus, the previously mentioned relationships appear to have changed. However, did the shift occur because of changes in consumer tastes and preferences, market structure, and/or data collection? The NBC survey in tables 1 and 2 details two of these categories: market structure and the data being collected.

Figure B-3

Price-quantity relationships:

Pork divided by broilers

Relative price 1/ (retail)



1990 estimated

1/ Pork price divided by broiler price.

2/ Pork per capita consumption divided by broiler per capita consumption.

Retail grocery stores share of total volume, although still the single largest outlet for broilers, dropped from 70 percent in 1970 to 51 percent in 1989. Thus, if a Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) retail whole fryer price or price index for 1989 is used in aggregate demand analysis, the index only represents about half the market at most. The assumption is that retail prices reflect what consumers are willing to pay for broiler meat in restaurants, fast food places, and institutions (HRI). The rest of the cost in the HRI product is the service provided. Furthermore, in 1989, less than 20 percent of the product sold was whole fryer.

The NBC survey began including information on fast food places and restaurants in 1970. The two market shares, taken together, have been relatively stable, from a low of 23.5 percent of volume in 1981 to a high of 31 percent in 1985. Even though the combined markets have remained somewhat constant, the split between the two has moved in opposite directions. While fast food places gained market share until 1987, restaurants lost share.

The market which gained most of the lost market share in retailing was the category labelled "Total others." The "Total others" category rose from 1.7 percent of total production in 1981 to 13.8 percent in 1989. "Total Others" markets contain segments for "Brokers" and "Renderers and Pet Food." Product shipped through brokers was assumed to be shipped to other food processors, and to specialty food organizations such as Mom-and-Pop restaurants.

The category, "broiler meat sent to renderers and pet food concerns," contains product which has passed U.S. Depart-

^{1/} Beef price divided by broiler price.

² Beef per capita consumption on a carcass weight basis divided by broiler carcass weight per capita consumption.

ment of Agriculture inspection and was classified as wholesome. This category grew from 1.7 percent in 1981 to 11.6 percent in 1989 and includes mostly backs, necks, skin, bones, and giblets. Giblets tend to be livers and hearts, but not gizzards (A.3). A minute proportion appeared to be fat and some meat that spoiled in the marketing process. The 1987 NBC survey respondents verified the breakdown of the products rendered, although they indicated that a small amount of product was ice-packed parts such as breasts, legs, and thighs.

Thus, a large portion of the market share lost by retailers according to the NBC survey was shipped to renderers and pet food manufacturers. This in turn reduces the quantity entering the retail broiler meat channel. How would this impact the price-quantity relationships? An increasing proportion of lower-valued parts of the broiler are being removed from the human food channel. The remaining, smaller quantity of retail meat is higher-valued parts and whole fryers. Smaller relative quantities of whole fryers could help explain their higher price relative to other meats.

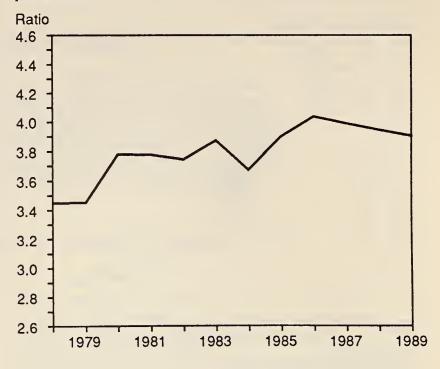
Another aspect of the changing market structure that might impact price relationships is the distribution of broiler meat to first buyers. Broiler processor volume shipped directly to retailers has remained mostly in the lower 30 percent range since 1978. Product shipped to distributors fell from 48.8 percent to 29.7 percent of total volume in 1987. Their share rebounded somewhat in 1989 to 32.3 percent. Direct shipments to hotels, restaurants, and institutions varied between 9 and 15 percent between 1978 and 1989.

Two markets to which broiler producers increased their direct shipments were further processors; and to renderers other processors, and brokers. Direct shipments to further processors rose rapidly from 0.6 percent in 1974 to 6.7 percent in 1983 and remained fairly constant thereafter. Direct shipments to brokers, renderers, and other processors rose from 2.4 percent to 14.5 percent by 1989. This corroborates the previous end-use estimates of product shipped out of the human food channel.

Changing product form will impact market pricing. (A.4) Whole broilers were the mainstay of retail product in the early 1960's, at 87.1 percent of all processor volume sold. By 1989, whole broilers had dropped to 18.3 percent, according the NBC survey.

The volume of parts marketed rose rapidly through the 1960's and 1970's, but settled at the upper-40 to lower-50 percent of production between 1981 and 1989. At the same time boneless product rose from 3.8 percent to 11.1 percent of production. The marketing of boneless product probably caused some of the changes seen in figures B-1 to B-3 because of lack of boning capacity to meet demand. The wholesale price of boneless, skinless breast meat rose in rela-

Figure B-4
Boneless breast to whole fryer wholesale price ratio



tion to wholesale whole fryer prices (fig. B-4). As the boning capacity caught up with quantities demanded during the late 1980's, the ratio began moving lower.

Summary

Relationships between prices and quantities of competing meats appear to have changed in the 1980's. The broiler price-quantity relationship appears to have become flatter since the early 1980's. At the same time, relative price-quantity relationships between broilers and competing meats such as beef and pork appear to have shifted. Consequently, less relative beef and pork are being consumed at lower relative prices.

National Broiler Council survey data help explain some of the change. Market structure and product form in the 1980's have changed radically from the 1960's and 1970's. At the same time, the proportion of sales through retail outlets declined from nearly 70 percent in the early 1970's to about 50 percent in the 1980's. Product form has shifted away from whole broilers in the 1960's and 1970's. Parts, further processed, and shipments to renderers and pet food manufacturers now make up the majority of the product sold.

Thus, there may have been an over-reporting of the quantity of broiler meat actually sold in human food channels as published in ERS consumption data. The broiler industry has changed product form to meet consumer demands by marketing lower-valued products to pet food manufacturers and renderers and providing higher-valued parts and fryers in the meat market. While consumers might actually purchase less broiler meat for their own consumption, the product also sells at a higher retail value than the whole fryer price.

Table B-1--Final broiler markets by percentage of volume.

Outlet	Year	1960	1962	1967	1970	1974	1978	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989
Final Market Retail grod Hotel, rest Foodservi Fastfoo Government Institution Exports Total other Brokers Renderers	aurant ce od ns	31.6 1.5 1.6 2.9 6.0	36.0 3.3 1.4 3.2 3.8	45.1 3.5 1.5 1.3 3.7	69.9 26.9 17.7 9.2 2.2 1.0 2.3	68.0 28.0 19.8 8.2 2.2 0.3 1.6	64.2 24.2 6.7 17.5 3.4 1.9 6.3	63.6 23.5 8.0 15.5 1.8 2.3 7.1 1.7 0.0	60.6 26.0 9.8 16.1 2.0 2.1 4.4 5.0 0.0 5.0	53.9 31.0 13.1 17.9 3.4 3.8 2.8 5.2 0.0 5.2	52.4 30.5 8.4 22.1 1.7 1.3 5.4 8.7 2.0 6.7	51.2 29.6 11.4 18.2 1.2 0.7 3.5 13.8 2.2
Grand	d total	43.6	47.7	55.1	102.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: "Broiler Industry Marketing Practices..." National Broiler Council, various issues.

Table B-2--Percentage of processors' volume sold in the United States in various forms

Type	Year	1962	1967	1970	1974	1978	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989
Whole Cut-up or p Controlled Boneless-un Further pro Pet Food bu Other	atmosphere processed cessed	87.1 12.9	77.0 23.0	72.9 27.1	65.3 34.7	54.7 40.4 3.2	43.9 46.2 2.9 0.9 5.3	37.3 54.2 1.7 0.4 4.1	31.4 49.2 4.7 5.0 6.2	26.9 52.3 3.6 5.1 8.2 3.1 0.8	18.3 50.4 4.0 7.6 6.3 11.6
Grand	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total bonel	ess						3.8	4.2	9.2	11.5	11.1

Source: "Broiler Industry Marketing Practices..." National Broiler Council, various issues.

References

- 1. Broiler Industry Marketing Practices: Calendar Year 1989. Washington, D.C.: National Broiler Council, ca. July 1990.
- 2. Broiler Industry Marketing Practices: Calendar Year 1987. Washington, D.C.: National Broiler Council, ca. July 1988.
- 3. Easterling, Edward H., and Floyd A. Lasley. *Estimating Costs and Returns for Poultry and Eggs*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Staff Report No. AGES850703, July 1985.
- 4. U.S Department of Agriculture. *Egg and Poultry Statistics through Mid-1961*. Washington, D.C., Economic Research Service, et al., Statistical Bulletin No. 305. March 1962.
- 5. U.S. Department of Agriculture. World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates. Washington, D.C., Economic Research Service and Foreign Agricultural Service, WASDE-246, September 12, 1990.

Appendix

1. The National Broiler Council Marketing Practices Survey has been taken in 1960, 1962, 1967, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1989. The survey of processors and distributors has become more complete over time, encompassing 17 percent of production in 1960 and climbing to 92 percent in 1989. The survey has covered more than half of production since 1974.

A distributor's section was begun in 1981 and the percent of volume covered has been variable. The percent of volume was 51, 44, 66, 32, and 19 for the years 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1989, respectively.

The early processor surveys were not as complete, and therefore are not as valuable in determining changes in market channels and product form. The survey became more reliable in the 1970's and probably is most reliable since 1981.

2. Per capita broiler consumption is calculated by the Economic Research Service, USDA, using the following formulas:

Total production = Federally inspected production + other production

Total supply = Total production + beginning stocks + imports

Total consumption = Total Supply - exports - ending stocks

Per capita consumption = Total consumption / total population

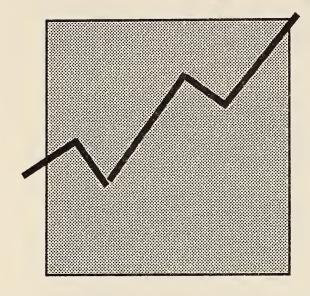
The ready-to-cook weight of broilers produced includes skin, meat, bones, fat, and giblets. Carcass weight production for beef does not include skin nor edible offals except the kidneys. Carcass weight production for pork includes skin but does not include any edible offals.

- 3. Personal communications with a representative of Kal Kan Pet Care.
- 4. The National Broiler Council survey data is probably the best source of information on product forms. Even though the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) collected data until September 1988 on quantities of broiler meat further processed and cutup, the primary reason for its collection was not to determine product shares. The data, rather, was collected to reflect the pounds of meat inspected. Because meat is reinspected on cutup and further processing lines regardless of previous inspection, some double counting occurs.

List of Tables

Table		Page
1	Livertock poultry and agg production and prices	4
2	Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices	
3	Federally inspected turkey slaughter	
4		
	Turkey prices and price spreads	
5	Turkeys: Number raised, total of all breeds	
6	Federally inspected young chicken slaughter	
7	Broilers chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks	
8	Broiler: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly	
9	Young chicken prices and price spreads	
10	Poultry and eggs costs and returns	
11	Layers on farms and eggs produced	
12	Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter	
13	Egg-type chick hatchery operations	
14	Egg prices and price spreads	
15	Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under Federal inspection	
16	U.S. broiler exports to major importers	
17	U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers	
18	U.S. egg exports to major importers	
19	U.S. turkey exports to major importers	
20	Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, United States	
21	Hogs on farms, farrowings, and pig crops, 10 States	
22	Sow slaughter balance sheet, United States	
23	Summer pig crop and hog slaughter	
24	Fall pig crop and hog slaughter	
25	Winter pig crop and hog slaughter	
26	Spring pig crop and hog slaughter	
27	Federally inspected hog slaughter	
28	Commercial hog slaughter and production	
29	Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share	
30	Farrow-to-finish hog production costs and returns	
31	Corn Belt hog feeding: Selected costs at current rates	
	U.S. pork trade, carcass weight	
33	U.S. live hog trade	
34	October 1 feeder cattle supply	
35	13-States cattle on feed, placements, marketings, and other disappearance	
36	Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States	
37	7-States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings	
38	Calf slaughter by class under Federal inspection	
39	Commercial calf slaughter and production	
40	Federally inspected cattle slaughter	
41	Commercial cattle slaughter and production	
42	Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share	
43	Com Belt Cattle Feeding: Selected costs at current rates	
44	Great Plains Cattle Feeding: Selected costs at current rates	
45	U.S. live cattle trade	
46	Imports of feeder cattle and calves and hogs from Canada and Mexico	
47	U.S. beef and veal trade, carcass weight	
48	Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter and production	
49	Average retail price per pound of specified meat cuts	
50	Red meat supply and utilization, carcass and retail weight	
51	Poultry supply and utilization	
52	Total red meat and poultry supply and utilization, carcass and retail weight	
53	Egg supply and utilization	
54	Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat	
55	Selected marketings, slaughter, stocks, and trade for meat animals and meat	39

OUTLOOK '91 CHARTS



Order a special book of the charts presented at USDA's 67th Agricultural Outlook Conference held in Washington, D.C., November 1990.

This publication carries the approximately 200 charts and tables used by Conference speakers. Each chart, measuring 6 x 4 inches, is printed in black and white for easy reproduction or use in overhead transparencies.

Order the *All New*OUTLOOK '91 CHARTS \$8.00 (\$10.00 foreign, includes Canada) for each copy

Yes! Send me	copies of Outlook '91 Charts
Mail to: ERS-NASS P.O. Box 160 Rockville, ME 20849-160) Name
 Use purchase orders, checks on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international mone orders. 	drawn
Bill me. Enclosed is	\$ Credit card:
(8	Month/Year t service, call toll free, 1-800-999-6779 3:30-5:00 ET, in U.S. and Canada; ther areas, please call 301-725-7937)

ERS-NASS Video Tapes

ERS: Economic Research for American Agriculture	Your Hometown "Your Hometown" is an informative and entertaining		
An historical account of the role of economic research in the success of American agriculture.	look at small town rural America. Originally seen on		
16 1/2 minutes. Order No. VT001 \$15.00	public television stations nationwide, and narrated by James Whitmore, the program focuses on three rural communities where citizens use innovative thinking and teamwork to revitalize their own towns.		
Today and Tomorrow	1 hour.		
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Outlook program analyzes the current situation for U.S. and world crops,	Order No. VT004 \$15.00		
and provides a forecast of future supplies and prices. "Today and Tomorrow" is an overview of the USDA	Alternative Agriculture: Growing Concerns		
Outlook program from its beginning in the 1920's, to the current comprehensive program of research and	Can U.S. farmers produce at a profit while practicing low-input, sustainable agriculture (LISA)? "Growing		
analysis.	Concerns" investigates the benefits and drawbacks of		
23 minutes. Order No. VT002 \$15.00	LISA. An excellent overview, this documentary was originally seen as a five-part series on national television.		
The Need To Know	19 minutes.		
Begins with a futuristic "what if?" opening, and then proceeds to outline the history, significance, and	Order No. VT005 \$15.00		
contributions of agricultural statistics and USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service.	Ethanol: Economic and Policy Tradeoffs		
23 minutes. Order no. VT003 \$15.00	Ethanol can contribute to the national goals of energy security, a clean environment, and a healthy rural economy, but there are tradeoffs.		
	25 minutes.		
	Order No. VT006 \$15.00		
For fastest service, call to	Order No. VT006 \$15.00		
(8:30-5:00 E.T.in the U.S. and Canada	Order No. VT006 \$15.00 coll free, 1-800-999-6779 c; other areas, please call 301-725-7937)		
• Check selections above.	Order No. VT006 \$15.00 soll free, 1-800-999-6779		
 (8:30-5:00 E.T.in the U.S. and Canada Check selections above. Use purchase orders, checks drawn on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or 	Order No. VT006 \$15.00 foll free, 1-800-999-6779 a; other areas, please call 301-725-7937) me		
 (8:30-5:00 E.T.in the U.S. and Canada Check selections above. Use purchase orders, checks drawn on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders. 	Order No. VT006 \$15.00 foll free, 1-800-999-6779 a; other areas, please call 301-725-7937) me ganization		
 (8:30-5:00 E.T.in the U.S. and Canada Check selections above. Use purchase orders, checks drawn on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders. Make payable to ERS-NASS. 	Order No. VT006 \$15.00 Foll free, 1-800-999-6779 It; other areas, please call 301-725-7937) me ganization dress		
 (8:30-5:00 E.T.in the U.S. and Canada Check selections above. Use purchase orders, checks drawn on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders. Make payable to ERS-NASS. Add 25 percent extra for shipments to 	Order No. VT006 \$15.00 foll free, 1-800-999-6779 a; other areas, please call 301-725-7937) me ganization dress y, State, Zip		
 (8:30-5:00 E.T.in the U.S. and Canada Check selections above. Use purchase orders, checks drawn on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders. Make payable to ERS-NASS. Add 25 percent extra for shipments to foreign addresses (including Canada). Sorry, no refunds 	Order No. VT006 \$15.00 foll free, 1-800-999-6779 a; other areas, please call 301-725-7937) me ganization dress y, State, Zip		
 (8:30-5:00 E.T.in the U.S. and Canada Check selections above. Use purchase orders, checks drawn on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders. Make payable to ERS-NASS. Add 25 percent extra for shipments to foreign addresses (including Canada). Sorry, no refunds 	Order No. VT006 \$15.00 Foli free, 1-800-999-6779 It; other areas, please call 301-725-7937) The ganization dress y, State, Zip ytime phone		

United States
Department of Agriculture
1301 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-4788

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Moving? To change your address, send this sheet with label intact, showing new address, to EMS Information, Rm. 228, 1301 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20005-4788.

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Permit No. G-145

What's Your Subscription Situation?

Your subscription to *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook* expires in the month and year shown on the top line of your mailing label. **The expiration date will appear in one of two formats:** FEB91 (for February 1991) or 910430 (for April 30, 1991). Disregard this notice if no renewal date appears. Renew today by calling, toll free, 1-800-999-6779, or return this form with your mailing label attached.

Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Renewal					
Bill me.		1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	
Enclosed is \$	Domestic _	\$17.00	\$33.00	\$48.00	
	Foreign	<u>\$21.25</u>	\$41.25	\$60.00	
Mail to: ERS-NASS P.O. Box 1608 Rockville, MD 20849-1608	Use purchase orders drawn on U.S. banks checks, or internation orders. Make payable to ER	, cashier's nal money	ATTACH MA	ILING LABEL HERE	
Credit Card Orders: MasterCard VISA	Total charges \$				
Credit card number:				Credit card expiration date: Month/Year	
For fastest service, call toll free, 1-800-999-6779 (8:30-5:00 ET)					